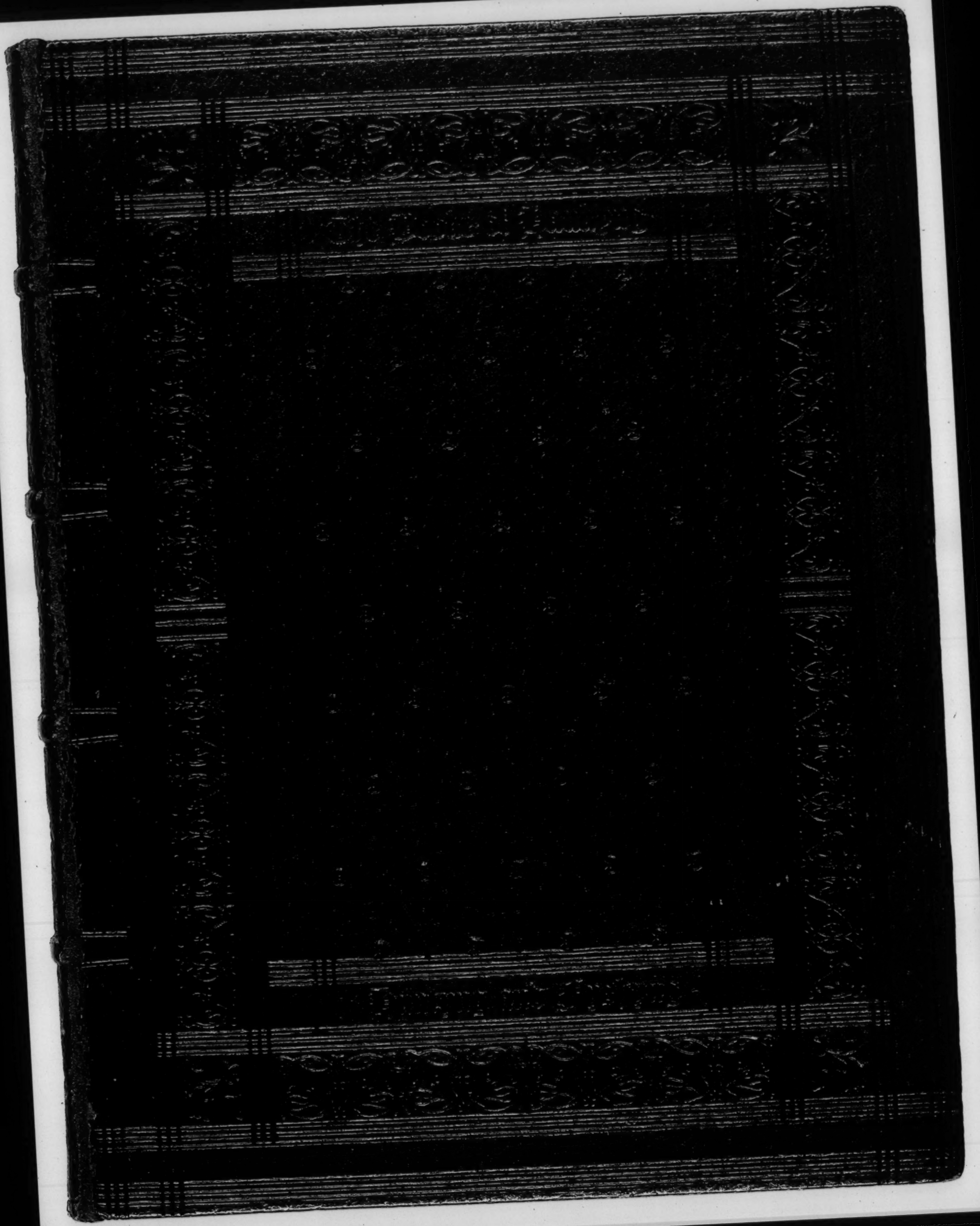

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The Gift of David Wagstaff
& Isabelle Tilford Wagstaff

S.T.
3314

The booke of hauking

huntyng and fysshyng, wyth all the
properties and medecynes that
are nessary to be
kept.

S.T.C.
3314.

YALE

The true forme of keppyng of haukes as hath ben vsed in times past. And fyrst to speake of hawkes from an egge tyll they bene able to be taken.

FOr to speake of haukes. First ỹ ben eges. And after they ben dyscloſed haukes & comōly goſhaukes bē dyſcloſed as ſone as the choughes, in ſō place more timely after the cūtry is of hete & tymely bredyng. & we ſhall ſay ỹ haukes don eyere & not bred in the woddes. And we ſhall ſay ỹ haukes done drawe when they bere tymbryng to theyr neſtes, & not they build, ne make theire neſtes. And in ỹ tim of their loue they call, ād not cauke. And we ſhall saye ỹ they trede And whē they ben vncloſed & be gyne for to fether any thingth of length: anon bi kind thei wyl drawe ſō what out of the neſt, & draw to bowes & com a gayn to their neſt. And thē they ben called bowelleſſes. And after saīt Margarettes day thay flee frō tre to tre. And thē they ben called braūchers. And thē it is time for to take thē And ſeuen nightes be fore ſaynt Margaretes daye ād ſeuen nightes after is the beſt takyng of ſparhaukes.

How ye ſhal demeane you in takinge of haukes & with what inſtrumentes, & howe you ſhall call them.

WHo wyl take haukes: he muſt haue nettes which bene caled v:ines, & thoſe muſt be made of good ſmal threde, & it had nede be died ether grene or blewe for eſpyeng of the hauke. And he muſt take wyth hym nedle & threde to enſyle the haukes that bene taken. And in thys maner the muſt be enſiled. Take the nedle and thryde: and put it through the ouer eye lyd and ſo

of that other, & make them fast vnder ỹ becke that she se not. Thã she is enlised as she ought to be. Some vse to enlise them with the nether eye lid a bout the becke on the head almoste, but that is ỹ worst wai. For of rae son the ouerlyd closech more iustelye then the neyther, by cause of ỹ largencesse, when she is enlised: beare her home on thi fyst and cast her on a perche, & let her stand there a night and a daie. And on that other dai toward night take and cutte easeli ỹ thredes and dake them away softely for breakyng of the eye liddes. Then softe & fayre begyn to gede her, & deale calcly with her til she wyl syt vp on thy fyst. For it is dred for hurtyng of her winges. And then the same nyght after ỹ teding: wake her all nyght, and on the morow all day, then she wil be preui ynough, to bee reiclamed. And ỹ first meate that she shall eate: let it be hote, ād geue her ynough therof

THow your hauke maye be drawne to claime and the maner of her dyet.

AND if your hauke be hard pennẽ, she may be dra wen to be reclaymed. For all ỹ whyle that she is tendre penned: she is not able to be reclamed. And yf she be a goshauke or tercel ỹ shal be reclaymed: euer feed her with washt meat at the drawing, ād at the reclaiming. But looke it be hote, & in thys maner washe it Take ỹ meat & go to the water, & strike it vp & down in the water, & wryng the water out, & fede her ther w ād she be a brasicher. And if it be an eyes: ye must wash ỹ meat cleaner then ye doo to a brasicher, & with a lynnen clothe wipe it ād feed her. And euer more the third daie geue her casting when she is fleeing, if she be a goshauke or tercel in this maner. Take new blanket cloth and cut fyue pellettes ther of an ynche longe, and take

flesh e

flesshe and cut fyue morcells. And with a knyues poynt make an hole in euery morcell, and put ther in the pellettes of clothe. And take a faire dysshe wt̄ water & put them ther in. Then take ẏ hauke ād geue her a morsel of hote meat ẏ quantitie of halt her supper. Thē take that that lyeth in the water and feed her for all nyght.

¶ How you shall feed your hauke and know her infirmyties and there be many diuerse of them.

If your hauke be a sparehauke, euer fede her wt̄ vnwashed meat, & looke that her casting be plumage Then loke it be clene vnder ẏ perche. And on the next daye ye shal fynd the casting vnder the perche, & ther vi ye shal know whether ẏ hauke be clene or not. For some pece wyl be yelow, ād some greene, & some glaimous, & some clere & if it be yelow: she engēdreth ẏ froūce which is an euil that wil rise in the mouth or in the cheke, & if it be greene: she engēdreth the rye, the condycion of this euil is this. It wil arise in the head & make ẏ head swel & in the eye glemous & darke, & but it haue helpe it wil downe in to the legges & make the legge to rancle, & yf it goe fro ẏ legges in to ẏ head again: thy hauke is but lost, & if it be glaimous & roping: she engēdreth an euill called the cray, that is whē an hauke may not mute eise

¶ Marke well your medicines hear folowyng.

¶ A medecine for the frounce in the mouthe

Take a siluer spoone & put ẏ smale ende in the fire till it be hote. Thē let holde ẏ hauke, & open her beake & bren the sore & a noint it with ẏ marī of a goose ẏ hath laine long & she shalbe whole. And if the frounce be wexed as great as a nutte: thē is ther in a grubbe, which ye shal cut with a raser in this maner. Let holde the hauke ād slit the place where the sore is, & ye shall finde therin as

it were ỹ mawe of a pigeon, take it out al whole, & take a payre of sheres & nit the hole of the sore ād make it as fayre as ye may W a linnen clothe, and wype clene the bloud awaye, & anoynt the sore W bawme foure dayes suyngly ād afterward with pampilion tyl it be whole.

¶ How the frounce commeth.

¶ The frounce commeth whē a man fedeth his hauke with porke or cattes flesshe foure dayes together,

¶ How the rye commeth.

¶ For defaut of hot meat this sickness the rye cometh.

How the cray cometh.

The cray cōmeth of washed meat which is washed W hote water in ỹ defaute of hote meat. Also it commeth of thredes which ben in the flesshe ỹ the hauke is fed with. For though ye pick the flesh neuer so clene yet ye shall fynde thredes therin.

when your hauke shall bathe her.

And euermore ech third daie let your hauke bathe her during the sommer, if it be fayre wether. And once in a weke in wenter if it be faire wether & not els and whē ye bath your hauke: euer geue her a morcel of hote meate vnwashed, thuogh she be a gosshauke.

How ye may cause your hauke to flee with a courage in the mornyng

If ye wyl ỹ your hauke flee in ỹ morning tide: feed her the night before W hot, meat & washe the same meat in dryne, & wrynge out ỹ water clene, ād ỹ shal make her to haue lust & courage to flee in ỹ morning in ỹ best māer.

How you shall guyde you if your hauke be full gorged and ye wolde soone haue a flyght.

If your hauke be full gorged ād that ye wolde soone vpon haue a flight: take foure cornes of whete and put them

the in a morcell of flesshe, & gene the same morcelles to the hauke, and she wyl cast anon all that she hath wyth in her. And anon after that she hathe cast: loke that ye haue a morsell of hote meat to geue her. And yf your hauke be ouergorged: geue her the same medicine.

¶ A medicine for the rye

¶ Take dasye leues and stampe them in a morter and wring out the iuice, and with a pen put it in the hauke nares once or twise whē the hauke is smal gorged, And anon after let her tyre, and she shal be whole as a tysshe. Or els take perceli rootes and serue her with them in the same maner, ād when she tireth: holde ewe in your hande wtyh the tyrynge, and that shall make her voyde But it is perillous to vse it oftē that the iuice fall ne sprynge in to her eyen.

¶ Also ād you geue your hauke freshe butter or mary of hogges that is in the bone of the but of porke, it shal make her to cast water well at the nares, & it wyl kep ȳ neres open. But it wyl make her hastaine and proude.

¶ A medecine for the cray, and mozy folowe.

¶ Take & chause with your handes the foūdament of your hauke W warme water a longe tyme. And after that take thi poudre of saxifrage, or elles the poudre of rewe, and a quantitie of maie butter, ād temper it wel together til they ben euen medled. Thē put it in a litle bore ād stoppe it fast. And as oft as ye feed your hauke an whole mele: annoynt her meat a lytle ther with, ād that shall make her to leue meat ȳ better for loue of ȳ oyntment. And it shall saue her from ȳ cray and from many other sickenesses that gendre oft in a hauke.

¶ Also take the hote harte of an hogge or of a prygge & feed her two dayes ther with, and she shalbe whole.

Also

¶ Also take porke & wete it in hote mylke of a cowe, & feed the hauke therwith, & that shal make her muteyse at the best wyse. And porke with the mary of the bone of the butte of porke shal make her muteise, & feed her with both together. Also vse her to fresh butter, and it wyll doo the same. Also one mele or two at the moste of ỹ hote liuer of a pigge shal make her muteise wel. Beware geue her not to great a gorge therof, for it is apetyllous meate. Also take the white of a egge, & labour the same in a sponge as well as ye wold make glayre for red inke tell it be like water. But ỹ same in a vessil and let ỹ meate that shalbe for her supper lye and stepe therin all the daye before, and that night feed her therwith. And that which shall be for her dener in the morenyng let it ley all the night, but in any wyse looke that ye haue al waye fresshe glaire, ād if her feding be porke it is the better, that is proued.

¶ The kyndely termes that belonge to haukes.

IN ỹ begineyng of kyndlye speche of the termes ỹ belong vnto haukes: her may ye finde them. ¶ The fyrst is hold fast at all tymes, and specially when she bateth. It is called batīg for she bateth wt̄ her self most ofte cāuseleslle. The second is rebate your hauke to your fest, and that is whē your hauke bateth, ỹ leall meuīg ỹ ye can make wt̄ your fist she will rebate againe on your fist. The thyrd is, feed your hauke, ād not geue her meat The. iiii. an hauke snyteth or sueth her beake and not wypeth her becke. The. v. your hauke souketh & not slepeth. The. vi. your haukes proyneth, & not pycketh, & she prioneth not but whē she begineth at her legges, & fetcheth moisture lyke oyle, at her tayle, and bawmeth

meth her feete. and straketh the fethers of her winges through her beake. And it is called ỹ noie, when that she fetcheth suche oyle. And ye shal knowe ỹ an hauke wolde not be let of her proinig. For at such time as she proyneth: she is lykyng and lusty. & when she hath doon she will rouse her mightely. And sometime youre hauke cõtenaunceth as she pycketh her, ãd yet she proyneth not. And than ye must saie, she retourneth her fethers and not picketh her fethers. The. vii. your hauke colyeth, and not becketh. The. viii. she rouseth, ãd not shaketh her sefe. The. ix. she streynet, and not claweth ne scratcheth. The. x. she mãtelleth, & not stretcheth whẽ she putteth her legges, fro her one after an other, & her wynges folowe her legges, then she dothe mantell her. And whan she hath manteled her ãd bryngeth both her wiges together ouer her back, you shal sai your hauke warbelleth her wynges. And ỹ is one treme due therfore. The. xi. ye shall sai your hauke mutesseth or muteth & not shiteth. The. xii. ye shal saie cast your hauke vpon the perche, ãd not set vp your hauke vpon the perche.

Here ye shall vnderstand furthermore other maner of termes ỹ belonge vnto haukes for to commende them for dyuerse of theyr properties.

Fyrst ye shall saye, thys is a fayre hauke, an huge hauke, a longe hauke, a short thicke hauke, ãd saye not this is a great hauke. Also ye shal say, this hauke hath a large beake or a short beake, & not cal it bil. And huge head, or a small hed faire seasoned, ye shall sai your hauke is full gorged, & not cropped, & your hauke putteth ouer & enduyeth, ãd yet she doth both diuersly.

How your hauke putteth ouer.

An hauke putteth ouer whē she remoueth the meat from her gorge into her bowels, and thus ye shal know it whē she putteth ouer: she trauerseth with her bodi & specyally wher necke as a crane doth or an other birde.

when ye shall say endueth and enbowelled.

An hauke endueth neuer as longe as her bowels ben full at her fedyng. But as soone as she is fed & resteth she endueth lytle and lytle, and yf her gorge be wyde & the bowel in any thyng slyketh, ye shall saye she is embowelled, and haue not fully endued, and as longe as ye may fynde any thing in her bowels: it is ryght perilous to geue her any meat.

Marke well these termes folowyng.

Say an hauke hath a longe wynge, a fayre longe tayle with .vi. barres out, and standeth vpon the seuenth. This hauke is enterpēned, that is to saye when these thers of the wīges ben betwen the body & the thighes This hauke hath an huge legge, or a flatte legge, or a roundelegge, or a fayre enlered legge.

To knowe the mayle of an hauke.

Haukes haue whyte mayle, cāual mayle or red mayle And some call redde maile yren mayle, whiche maile is soone knowen. Cāual mayle is betwene whyte mayle yren mayle, and yren mayle is very red.

Plumage and cast your hauke.

A Gos hauke nor Tercell in their fore age haue not their males named, but is caled their plumage, & after the cote: it is caled their maile, & if your hauke reward to any foule by coūtenaūce for to flee thertoye shal say cast your hauke therto, and not flee therto.

Homme or lensed.

And yf your hauke nomme a foule, & the foule breake awaye fro her, she hathe disconfete manie fethers of

foule & is broken away, for in kyndly speche ye shall say your hauke hath nõmed or sealed a foule, & not taken it wherfore an hauke is called a ryseler.

And oftentymes it happeth manye a hauke for egrenesse when she should nomme a foule he sealeth but ꝑ fethers. And as oft as he doth so he ryseleth, therfore such haukes ben called ryselers, yf they doo oft so.

How ye shall name the membres of your haukes in conuenable termes.

NOwe ye shall vnderstande the names of the membres of haukes, to begine at their feete, ād goe vpwarde, as knyghtes ben harneysed and armed so we shall enlaime her.

¶ Talons.

Fyrst ꝑ great cleis behynde that stryneth the backe of the hande, ye shal call them talons.

¶ Pounces.

The cleis Win the fote ye shal cal a right her pouces

¶ Longe lengles.

But certainli the cleis that are vpon the midle stretchers ye shall call the long lengles.

¶ Pety lengles.

And the vttermoste cleis ye shall call ꝑ peti lengles.

¶ The key or closer.

Understande ye also ꝑ the long lengles ben called the key of ꝑ foote, or the closer. For what thing soeuer it be that your hauke streineth: is vpon ꝑ lengle, & al ꝑ foote is therupon, for ꝑ strength therof fortifyeth al the fote.

¶ Seres of watry or wary colour.

Also vnderstande ye that the skin about your haukes legges & her feet is called ꝑ seres of her legges & her fete whether they ben watry hewed or wary colour yelowe.

¶ The beme fethers, full sūmed, full fermed ād reclaymed.

A Hauke hath twelue fethers vp on her tayle, ād one pryncypal fether of ẏ same in the myddes, ād in maner al the other are couered vnder the same fethers & that is called the beme fether of ẏ tayle. And ther goeth blacke bares ouerwhart ẏ taile. And those same barres shall tell you when she is full summed or full fermed. For whē she is full barred: she standeth vp on seuen and then she is perfite redy to be reclaymed.

¶ Ye shall vnderstand that as longe as an hauke stayndeth vnder ẏ nūbre of seuen barres, & she be in her fore age: it must be sayde ẏ she is not full sūmed. For so long she is but tēdre pēned, whether she be brancher or eyes And yf she be amewed hauke & stand with in seuen barres: ye shal sai she is not ful fermed. For she is not able to be reclaimed bicause she is drawen to soone out of ẏ mewe for she is hard penned no more then a fore hauke

¶ Brayles or brayl fethers degouted.

To know furthermore of haukes. An hauke hath long samle whyte fethers hanging vnder the taile from her bowell downwarde. And the same fether ye shall cal ẏ brayles, or ẏ brailefether. And comūly euery gosshauke and eueri tercelles brailes ben dispreynged with blacke speckes lyke armīs. And for al that they ben accoūted neuer the better. But ād a sparehauke be so armyned vpon ẏ brayles, or musket: ye shall say, she is degouted to ẏ vttermost braile, & muche it betoketh hardines

¶ Brest fethers, plumage, barbe fethers, pendaūt fethers.

¶ The fethers about the former parties of an hauke ben called brest fethers, & ẏ fethers vnder the wynges

are

are plumage. The fethers vnder ẏ beake ben called ẏ barbe fethers. And the fethers that ben at the ioynt at the haukes knee: they stande hangyng ād sharpe at the endes, those ben called the pendaunt fethers.

¶ Flagge or flagges fethers.

¶ The fethers at the wynges next to ẏ bodie be called the flagge or flagges fethers.

¶ Beme fethers of the wyng sercell.

And the long fethers of the winges of an hauke ben called beme fether of ẏ wyng. And the fethers ẏ some call ẏ pynion fether of an other foule: of an hauke it is called the sercell. And ye shall vnderstande yf an hauke be in mew, the same sercle shal be ẏ last fether that she wyl cast, & til ẏ be cast: she is neuer mewed, yet it hath ben sen ẏ hauks haue cast ẏ same first as I haue heard say, but ẏ other rule is generall. And whē she hath cast her sercelles in mewe: then & no sooner it is time for to feed her wyth washt meat, & to begyn to enlayme her.

Enlayme.

Enlayme of an hauke is ẏ grece. And but yf that be take a waye with feding of washt meat and otherwise as it shalbe declared heerafter, she wyll gendre a panel which may be her vttermoste confusion, & she flee therwith and take bloud and coulde therupon.

Couertes or couert fethers.

There ben also fethers that close vpon the sercles, & those same bē called the couertes or ẏ couert fethers and so al the fethers ben caled that ben nexte ouer the lōg beme fethers are the sage fethers vpō the winges

Backe fethers.

The fethers vp on the back halfe ben called the backe fethers. Beake, Clap, Nares, Sere,

The beake of the hauke is the vpper parte ẏ is croked.

¶ The nether parte of the beake is called the clap of the hauke.

¶ The holes in the haukes beacke be called ỹ Narres.

The yelow betwene the beake and the eien is called the lere.

Crynettes.

There ben on an hauke long small black fethers like heres about the lere, ād those same be called crinettes of the hauke.

Sore age.

ye shall vnderstaude that the fyrst yere of an hauke, whether she be a braūcher or eyesse, that fyrst is caled her sore age. And all that yere she is called a sore hauke for ād she escape that yere wyth good feding she is like, lye to endure longe.

If ye will reclaīe your hauke, ye must departe one mele in to three meles vnto ỹ time that she will come to reclaime. And whan she will come to reclaime encrease her meles euery daye better ād better. And or she come to ỹ reclayme, make her that she sore not, for thought she be wel reclaymed it may hap ỹ she wil sore so high into the aire that ye shal neither see nor find her And yf your hauke shall flee to ỹ partryche, looke that ye enlaime her or she flee, whether she be braūcher or eyesse or mewed hauke.

when an hauke is called an eyesse.

An hauke is called an eyesse fro her eyē. For an hake ỹ is brought vp vnder a bussarde or puttock as many ben haue watry eyen. For whan they ben dysclosed ād kept in ferme till they be full summed: ye shall knowe that by theyr watry eyē. And also her looke wil not be so quycke as a braunchers is. And so bycause the best

knowledge

knowledge is by the eye, they be called eyesset. ye maye also knowe an eyesse be the paleneſſe of ꝑ ſeres of her legges or the ſere ouer the beake, ād also by the taintes that ben vpon her tayle ꝑ her winges, whiche tayntes come for lacke of fedyng whan they ben eyesſes.

what a taint is.

A taint is a thing that goeth ouerthwart ꝑ fethers of the winges ād of the tayle like as it were eaten wyth wormes. And it begynneth fyrſt to bred at the bodye in the penne. And that ſame penne ſhall frete a ſondre and fal away through the ſame taynt, ād than is the hauke diſparaged for all that yere.

Medeicines to enſaymne your hauke.

Take the roote of raſne ād put it in clene water ād lay your fleſh therin to tempre a great while, ād geue it to your hauke to eat, ād if ſhe eat ther of: dred not but it ſhal abate her grece But within three daies ſhe ſhal not greatly abate.

Alſo take Pulyall and garlyke and ſtampe it wel to gether, and wryng out the iuyce in a dyſſhe, and than wet the fleſhe therin, and feed your hauke ther with & but it tempre your hauke, that is to ſaie, enſaime your hauke within foure daies: I meruaile, But loke euery daye that ye make newe iuyce, & whan ye feed her wet your meat therin. Alſo take iuice of Mercely mores, o-therwyſe called percely rootes, and the ſame of yſope, and waſhe your fleſhe therin, and your hayke ſhall be enſaymed kindly, and no great abate to the hauke.

Some vſe to lay their fleſhe in water almoſte a day & geue the ſame to the hauke at ſupper. And that lieth all night to geue to her in the morning, and thus to fed them in mewe or thei ben drawen about amoneth or .vi. wekes, and to enſayme them or they come on fyll, ād as

ſoone

soone as they call theyr sercell: then is the tyme to feed them so.

How your hauke enlaymeth.

Understande ye for certayne that as longe as your haukes feete ben blacky she & rough: he is full of grece and euer as she enlaymeth, her feete wyll waxe yelowe and smothe.

How you shall gyde you when your hauke is redye to flee, and ye shall saye put vp the partryche.

When ye haue enlaymed your hauke & reclaymed her, and ỹ she is redy to flee to the partryche. ye must take a partriche in your bagge & goe into the feld, ād let your spanvelles fynde a couy of partriches. And when thei ben vp & begin to scatter: ye must haue markers to some of them and couple vp your spaynels for when ye haue so doone: let some felowe of yours pryuely, take the partryche out of your bagge, & tye it by the legge wyth a cryaunce, and cast it vp as high as ye can And as soone as the hauke seeth her: she wyll flee therto, & if your hauke cease the partriche aboue, geue her a reward therupon, & goe after ỹ by leyser to the parteyche that ben marked, and doo as I shall tell you heerfolowyng. If ye haue a chastised spanyell that will be rebuked & is a retteuer: vncouple hī & no mo of your spaniels, & go to a single partriche of ỹ coui so sparcled and be as nigh as ye can to the rysing therof, & yf your hauke desire: cast her to, & if she take it thē is your hauke made for ỹ yere, & of the same partriche ỹ she sleyth thus ye must reward her as it sheweth here folowing.

How ye shall rewarede your hauke.

Take a knife ād cut the head & the neck frō the body of the partreche, and stryppe the skynne awaye from ỹ necke, & geue the same to the hauke, ād couer the body

of

of the foule with a bonet or wᵗ an hatte ād lay the said head & the necke therupon, & yf she wyll forsake ꝑ foule that she plumeth on & come to ꝑ reward: than pryueile take away the partryche, & reward your hauke wᵗ the brayne & the necke. Beware that she eat no bones. for that is euyll to endew, and it wyl make her vnlusty for to flee, & thus must ye serue her of as māy as she sleyth but let her reward be ꝑ lesse, for eles she may be soone ful gorged, and thē she maye flee no more a great while

How your hauke shall reioyce.

And whā your hauke hath slaine a foule, & is rewarded as I haue said: let her flee in no wise til she hath reioiced her, that is to sai, till she hath sewed or suited her becke, or els rowsed her. And whā she hath doon any of these, or all: goe & retriue more, & she wil nomme plenti

whan your hauke hath nomme a foule, how ye shall doo that ye rebuke not the hauke.

Lerne wel one thyng, and beware thereof, whan your hauke hath nomme a partryche, slāde a good waie of & come not to nygh her, & dryue awaye your spaniels for rebuking of her, For many haukes loue no spanyels, & also māye spanyels will benym them theyr game from their bote, & that is right perlo⁹. And while your hauke plumeth: come softely towarde her alwaie nere & nere. And yf she leue pluming and looke vpon you: slāde styl and cherke her, & whystell her vntill she plume a gayne. And thus lerne her tyll ye be rygh̄t nigh her. Thā softe and leserly fall vpon your knees, and pryuely while she plumeth, set your hand and be sure of the gesse, ād thā ye may gyde al thynges as ye wyl. And yf ye doo the cō trari: she wil for feare cary her game, or let it goe quick and that is but losse to you and to your hauke also.

¶ A medecine to make an hauke to cast that is ac-
combred with castyng within her body.

¶ Take the iuice of Salendine, and wet a morcell of
flesshe therin to the quantitie of a nutte. And geue that
morcell to the hauke, ād that shall make her for to cast
her olde castyng, and the hauke shalbe safe.

¶ A medecine for an hauke that wil sore.

¶ washe the flesshe that your hauke shall be fed with, in
iuice of fenell, & that shall take a waye ỹ pryde fro her, &
make her leue her foryng whether she be lene or fat, and
many tymes an hauke wil sore whē she lacketh bating.

¶ A medeicene for an hauke that is lousye.

Take quike syluer and put it in a balyn of brasse, and
put therto salendine, & asshes, ād medle it well together
till the quicke silluer be dead. And medle therto fatte of
bones, and anoynt the hauke therwith. And hange it
about her necke tyll it fall away, ād it shall slee the lice.
Also poudre of orpemēt, blowen vpon an hauke with
a penne, wyl slee the lyce.

Also take a dagon or a pece of rugh blāket vnshorē
holde it to ỹ fyre vnto ỹ time it be through out warme,
and wrappe the hauke therin: And thē holde her softely
and stylly for hurtyng of your handes, and the vermyn
will crepe into the clothe. Also holde her in the sonne on
a fayre daye and ye shall see the vermyn crepe out vpon
the fethers. Then take a knyfe and wet the one syde of
ỹ blade therof with your mouth. And alwai as thei ap-
peere lay the wet syde of ỹ knyfe to them, and they wyll
cleaue therto, and then ye may slee them.

The opynion of Ostregyeres.

After the opinion of many ostregyeres. & ye feed your
hauke continuallī Wt porke, Wt iayes, Wt pies, or in espe-
ciall beare her muche in rainy wether, she shalbe lousi-

Ostre

Of Ostregers, Speruiteres, Faukeners.

Now bicause I speke of ostreggers, ye shal vnderstand ỹ thei bē called ostregiers ỹ keep goshaukes or tercels & thole ỹ keep spar hawkes & muschettes, bē caled speruiters, & kepers of al other haukes are called faukners

The length of the gesse, lewes, tyrettes, and how they be fastened, and bewettes.

Haukes haue a bout theyr legges gesses made of lether most comōly, sōe of silk whych should be no lēger but that the knottes of thē should appere in ỹ middes of the left hande betwene the longe fynger and ỹ lechefiger bicause ỹ lewnes should by fastened to them wyth a payre of tyrettes, which tirettes should rest vpon the lewnes and not vpon gesses, for hangyng and fastyng vpon trees when she fleith, & those same lewnes ye shal fasten them vpon your little fynger slacklye, in compasfyng the same in foure or fiue folde as a bowstring vnoccuppyed. And ỹ tyrettes serue to keep her from wyndyng when she bateth. Also the same lethers that ben put ī her belles to be fastēed a bout her legges, ye shall call bewettes.

Creaunce.

Also ye shall call th elonge lyne, that ye doo call your hauke to reclayme W, your creaūce, whatsoeuer it be.

A medicine for an hauke that wyll cast flesshe.

Put the flesshe that your hauke shall eat in faire water, and feed her there with three dayes, & she shal holde her flesshe in the best wyse.

A medicine for an hauke ỹ hath lost her courage.

An hauke ỹ hath lost her curage a man may knowe yf he wyll take good heed. For such is her maner, when she is cast to a foule she flyth a wayward as though she

knew not the foule. Or els she wyl flee a litle way after and anon she geueth it vp, & for such an hauke this is a good medecine. Take oile of spaine and temper it with clere wine and with ỹ yolke of an egge, and put therin beefe, and therof geue to your hauke syue morcelles, & then sette her in ỹ sonne, and at euen feed her with an olde hote culuer, & if ye feed her thus three times: that hauke was neuer so lusty nor so iely before as she wyll beafter, and come to her owne courage. Other make poudre of meles that stinke, and put the poudre on the flesshe of a Pecocke, & meddle ỹ bloud of a Pecocke among the poudre, and make her to eate the flesshe.

A medecine that an hauke shal not lye in mewe for vnlustynesse.

Take ferne rootes that growe hin an oke and oke apples, and make iuice of them and wet her flesshe ther in and feed the hauke three tymes or four, and that shall make her to leue that.

A medecine for an hauke that hath the tayne.

An hauke that hath the tayne a man may soone knowe yf he take heed, for thys is her maner she wil pant more for one batinge then other for foure, and yf she shoulde flee a litle while: she should almoste lese her brethe, whether she be fatte or leãe, & alwai she maketh heuy chere and for that, this is the medicine. Take a quantytye of the rednes of halyll, wyth the podre of ralene of peper and som what of ginger, ãd make there of in fresh grece three pellettes and holde the hauke to the fyre, and whẽ she feleth the heate: make her swalow ỹ three pellettes by strength, and knyt fast her beake that she cast it not out, and doo so threes, and she shalbe safe.

Also take ralne and rubarb ãd grinde it together & make

make ilyce therof, and wet the flesshe therein, & geue it her to eate and she shalbe whole.

Also take Alysander and the roote of prymerroses, & the roote of grognauiles, and sethe thē all in butter of a cowe, and geue her thre morcelles euery day vnto ỹ time that she be whole, & looke that she be voyde when ye geue her the medecine.

How a man shall take a hauke from the ayre.

Who so taketh an hauke from ỹ eyre, him behoueth for to do wisely, in brīging him easelie & to keep him wel from cold, & from hurtyng of his bones, for they ben ful tendre & they must haue great rest. And thei maie not haue stinking & filthi aire, but as clene as can & mai be thought and euermore geue him cleane meat and hote. and alytle and often & chaunge often theyr meat, but looke it be whole, ād cut her meet into smale morcels, for they shoulde not tyre on bones til thei might flee then after when she beginneth to pen and plumeth & palketh and picketh her selfe, put her in to a close warme place that no fulmers nor fechers nor other vermyn come not in to her, and let the place be sure for wyne ād rayne and then she wyl preue her selfe & euer more geue her good hote meates. For it is better to a mā to feed his hauke while she is tendre with meat to make her good wyth sōe cost: then to feed her with euel meates to make her vnthrefty with litle cost. And loke when she beginneth to ferme, then geue her bayting.

A medecine for wormes in an hauke, which sickenesse is called the fylaunders.

Marke wel this sickenes, ād beware therof. This is the medecyne therfore. ye shall take an herbe that is

called neppe, & put in a small gutte of a capon or of an henne, and knytte it with a thred, and let her receyue it whole, and she shall be whole & safe. Thus ye shall know when your hauke hath wormes in her bely. Looke whē she hath castyng, then ye shall fynde on or two about her castyng place, yf she hath ben with any.

¶ A medecyne for an hauke ỹ casteth wormes at the foundament and what wormes that they be.

¶ Take ỹ lymayl of yren & medle it wt flesh of porke & geue it two daies to ỹ hauke to eat, & she shalbe whole.

¶ A medecine for an hauke that hath a sycknesse whiche is called the aggresteyne.

When ye see your hauke burt her fete with her beake and pulleth her tayle, then she hath the aggresteyne, for this sycknes, take the donge of a doue and of a sheepe, and of an alowe, and strong vynegre and doo al softely in a basin of brasse, & medle them wel together to serue three daies after and geue her flesh of a culuer with hony, and with poudre of peper, & set her in a darke place fo da nine daies. And whē ye see new fethers in the taile washe her with verose, and she shalbe whole and safe.

¶ A medecyne for an hauke that hath the crampe in her wynges, and how it cometh.

For this crampe take a white loke of bread somwhat colder then it commeth out of the ouen, and let holde ỹ hauke softeli for hurtyng, & cut ỹ loke almoste through out, and duplay the wynge easely and holde it betwete the two partes of the loke and let it behold so the space of halfe a quarter of an houre, and she shalbe whole.

¶ The crampe commeth to an hauke be takyng colde in her youthe. Therfore it is good for an hauke to keep her warme ponge and olde, ād this medecine is good at all tymes for her, whether she be ponge or olde.

Let not an hauke be put in mewe to late, but in this maner as foloweth if ye loue your hauke.

If ye loue wel your hauke kepe her well, and put her not late in mewe, for who so for couetousnes of ẽig leseth the time of his haukes mewing, ād Wō holdeth her to longe therfro, he may after put her to mewe at auẽture, for than a parte of her mewyng time is past.

who so putteth his hauke in mewe in ỹ beginning of Lente, yf she be kepte as she ought to be, she shal be mewed in the begynning of August.

¶ How ye shall dispose & ordeyne your mewe.

Set ād dispose your mewe ī thys maner, so that no wesel nor polcat nor nō other vermyn entre therto nor no wīde nor great colde, nor that it be ouerhote. Lette that on parte of the mewe be turned towarde the sone so that in the most part of the dai the sonne may comī.

Also ye must se ỹ she be not auered nor greued with muche noise nor with song of men, & that no māer folkes cōe to her, but ōly he that fedeth her, It behoueth that your hauke haue a feding stocke in her mewe, & a longe stronge tyed therto to fasten her meat with. For els she wyl cary it a bout the house and lay le it Wdust and peraduenture she wyl hide it till it stinke, and than feed vpō it, and that myght be her death. And therfore whan it is bounde to thy sayd feding stocke, she wil neither at feding nor at the tyring, ne at ỹ lyghting, ne at the rysing hurt her selfe, and whan she hath fed take awai the remnaunte if am leue, and in an i wise that she haue clēe meat, & at euery meale fresh. For of stale meates & euil meates she shall engendre many sicknesses, & loke ye goneuer to your mewe but whā ye shal geue your hauke meat, or eles to brīg water to bathe her. And

suffre &

ſuffre no raine to wete her at ani time if ye mai, and as
for her batyng that ſhall nothyng hynder her mewyng.

The maner howe a man ſhall put an hauke into
mewe and that is well noted.

Of one thyng ye muſt beware wel if ſhe haue anī lick-
nes ẏ ye make her whole or ye put her in mewe, for as
I vnderſtāde a ſicke hauke ſhal neuer mewe well. For
though ſhe mewe ſhe ſhall not endure but whyle ſhe is
great āde fatte, for at the abatyng of her eſtate ſhe may
no lenger ēdure. Somtime without ani medecine ma-
nye men deuiſe how thei might mewe theyr hauke, for
ſome put haukes in mewe at high eſtate, and ſom whē
they ben right low, and ſom when they ben full, & ſome
when they ben empti & leane, and ſome when they ben
miſerable lēe, but therof is no force if ſhe be hole neuer
theleſſe I ſhall ſai mine aduyſe as I haue ſeen & lerned
whoſo putteth ag o hauke or a tercel or a ſparehauke
into mewe ſo high that ſhe maye be no higher: ſhe wyll
holde her longe in that point or that ſhe leſe or lente ani
fethers, & whoſo putteth her ī mewe leāe it wil be long
or ſhe remount, & who ſo putteth her in mewe to hun-
gry & to leane, yf ſhe haue meate at her wyl, ſhe wil eat
to muche, bycauſe of hūgre, and peraduēture ſhe maye
be dead therby, as oft hathe ben ſeen. But who ſo wyl
that an hauke endure and mewe kyndely, my coūſell is
that ſhe be not high neyther to lowe, neyther in greate
dyſtreſſe of hunger but lyke as ſhe ſhould flee beſt, the
take heed the firſt daie of to muche eating, vntoẏ time
that ſhe beſtanched. And after that: a mā may take her
ſuche meate as I ſhall tell you more playnly hereafter

In

In what maner and howe a man shall feed his hauke in mewe.

Looke with what meat she hath ben most vsed to be fed: and feed her ther with eyght dayes contynualli and those eyght daies geue her birdes inough both morow and euen, and let her plume vpon thē well, and take casting of the plumage, and that shall talaunte her well, and cause her to haue good appetete, and it shall clense well her boweles, and when she is well clensed: ye maye geue her what meat that ye will, so it be clene ād freshe

But the best meat to make an hauke to mewe moste soonest without any medicine: is the flesshe of a kyde or of a yonge swan, and of a cheken, and speciallie ratons flesshe. So they ben not assaute, none lyke to it: and o" a yonge goose. For suche meat is hote of it selfe.

And take peces of great freshe eles, and specially the colpen next the nauell ād wet it in hot bloud of mutton it is good to make her to mew, but specialli it shal make her wight after the sore age. These sayde flesshes been good to mewe an hauke, & to kepe her in state, but loke she haue good plentie euerì daie, so that she rather leue parte then lacke any. And euery third daie let her bathe yf she lyst. And when she is wered nigh ferm e: geue her hennes & fatte porke, and of an houndē is passing good.

An hauke is neuer ful fermed nor redy to drawe out of mewes to ỹ time her sercel be fully growen yet haue I sene some folkes take thē out of mewe when the sercell were but halfe sprong, & that is perillous, for they are not hard penned. Some folkes vse when an hauke hath cast her sercell: to begyn and washe her meate and feed her in mew W washet meat a month or. vi. wekes or euer they drawe them. But of all flesh after she is mewed; a reasonable gorge of a hote hare is best.

and also a crow hote. But it must be washed in water and then it is the better. For that wyll not benym the hastely theyr grece, nor put thē in a great feblenes. For it dureth somwhat with her.

¶ To make an hauke to mewe tymely, without any hurtyng of her.

Now I shall tell you very true medecīes for to mew ā hauke hastely that ye shal beleue for truth and ye wil assai them, There ben in woodes or in hedges wormes called adders ỹ ben red of nature, ād he is called vipera And also there be snakes of ỹ sāe kynde, & they bē very bytter. Take two or thre of thē & smite of theyr heades & thēdes of their tailes, thē take a new erthen pot that was neuer vsed, ād cut thē into smal peces & put those same therī & let thē sethe strōgly a greate while at good leyser, & let the pot be couered ỹ no eyre cō out of it nor no breth, & let it sethe so lōg that ỹ same peces sethe to grece. Thē cast it out & doo awaye the bone & gather ỹ grece ād put it in a clene vessel, ād as oft as ye fed your hauke āoynte her meat therW, ād let her eat almuche as she wil, and ỹ meat shall mew her at your owne wel

A nother medecine.

Take meate ād put it in the brothe that the adders where sodē in, and when ye see ỹ wheate begin to cleue take it out and feed hennes and chekins there with ād feed your hauke with the same polaine.

Who so wyl that an hauke mew not nor fal none of her fethers: therfore heere is a medecine

Take pouder of canel and ỹ iuice of franke colles ād the iuice of paraine and take moreeles of flesshe thre or foure if ye list ād wet them therin, and make the hauke to swalow them and serue her so many tymes.

Also take thy skyne of a snake and of an adder & cut it into

Ito smalpeces.ād tēpre it W̄ hote bloud,ād cause your hauke oftenties to leed therof,and she shall not mew.

¶ For the gout in the throte.

when ye see your hauke blowe oftentymes, and ꝑ is cōmeth of no bating,ye may be sure she hath ꝑ goute in her throte and for ꝑ take ꝑ bloud of a peacock and encense mirabolana and clowes of gelofte and canell and gynger,and take of all these euēli and medle tog̃ W̄ peacockes bloud,& seth it til it be thick,& therof make morcels,& geue ꝑ hauke euery day at midmorne & at none

For the gout in the head and in the reynes.

when ye see your hauke may not endew her meat nor remount her estate, she hath the gout in the head and ꝑ reynes,take momiā otherwise called momin,among pottycaries ye mai haue it,and the skin of an hare,and geue it to your hauke to eat.iii. times with ꝑ flesshe of acatte,and ꝑ she may holde the meat she shalbe sake.

A medecine for sycknes called the fallera.

when ye see your hauke cleis ware white then she hath ꝑ fallera. For this sickness take a blacke snake cut away the head and the tayle and take the myddle & try it in an erthen pot:& take the grece ād saue it,anointe the flesshe of a pecocke therwith & geue it to the hauke for to eat.viii.dayes,& ꝑ ye haue no pecocke geue her flesshe of adoue,& after the eyght dayes geue her a chekyn and washe it alytle,and geue yt herto eat and take the tēdrest of the brest with the frosshel b̃e and let her eat it, and if she amend ani thing she shalbe whole.

A medecine for the crampe in the thigh,in the lege and in the foote of any hauke.

whē ye see your hauke lay one foote vpon an other foote,she is taken W̄ the crampe. Thē draw her bloud

vponthe foote ỹ lyeth vpō that other foote, & vpon the legge also, and he shalbe whole.

For the cough or the pose.

Take poudre of baies and put it vpon the flesshe of a doue and geue it oft to your hauke, & without doubte she shalibe whole.

A medicine, for the podagre

when your haukes feete ben swolen: she hath the podager, then take freshe may butter, & as muche of oile olive, and of alum, ād chaufe it wel together at ỹ fire & make thtrof an oynement & a noynt ỹ feete four daies and set her in the sonne and geue her flesshe of a catte, & yf that a vayle not: seethe ỹ knyttyng of a vyne & wrap it about the swellyng and let her set vpon a colde stone & āointher W butter or freshe greece, & she shal be whole

A medicine for sickenes with in the body of an hauke if it shewe not outward howe she shalbe holpen and in what manar.

A man may know by the cheere and vngladnes of an hauke this infirmitie. But iet it is straūge to know thē ges ỹ a man may not see in his sicnes and what maner they ben greued, & specially whē amā woteth not wher of it cometh. Feed your hauke wel vpon an henne and thē make her to fast two dayes after to auoyde wel her boweles. The thirde daie take hōy soden & fyl her bodie full, & bīde her beake ỹ she cast it not out of her bodye & then set her out of the sonne, & when it draweth to ỹ night: fed her with hote fowle, for as I harde mi master say & she be not whole with ỹ: loke neuer other medicie.

For the passion that gol haukes haue fastyng.

Take the rote of smal rulshes & make iuyce of them and wet your flesshe therin, and make her eat it.

For haukes that be wounded.

Take away the fethers about the wound, & take the

whyte of an egge and oyle of olyke, ād medle it together and anoynt the woū⁹e & keep it with white wyne vnto the time ye see dead flesshe, and then put in ꝯ wound escompe vnto the tyme the dead flesshe be walled. After take ēlence & cleue asmuche of the one as of the other and medle it together, and when ye will āoynt the sore: hete your oyntment, & anoint it with a pen til the time the skyne growe agayne, and yf ye see dead flesshe therto and wolde haue it away: take vinegre and then anoynt it with this oyntment afore sayde, ād she shalbe whole.

A medicine for an hauke that hath the artetyke.

Whā ye see your hauke fatte about the herte, trust it for truthe she hath ꝯ artetike. Therfore let her bloud in the ozingnall vaine, and after that geue her a frogge for to eat, and she shallbe whole.

A medicine for an hauke combred in ꝯ bowels

Whē your hauke is encombred in the bowels: ye shal knowe it bye her eyē, for her eyen wylbe darke & she wil looke vngladli, and her mutising will defoile her foundement. Then take the haukes meat. & anoynt it with ꝯ poudre of cāel & geue it her to eat & she shalbe whole.

A medicine for an hauke that hath the goute.

Feed your hauke with an Irchin once or twise and it shall helpe her.

A medicine for an hauke that hath mytes.

Take the yuyce of wormewood & put it there as they be, and they shall dye.

That ā hauke vse her craft al ꝯ season to flea or lewe

Whē ye goe to the feeld in the later ende of haukyng and desire that your hauke shal vse her craft to doo her in this maner. Let her flea a foule & let her plūe vpon it asmuch as she wil, & whē she hath plumed ynough: goe to her softely for fraying, and reward her on the foule

to after that ye may cast her on a perche, and alwell ye may vse her craft so as that she flewe all the yere.

¶ A medicine for an hauke that hath the stone.

Annoynt her foũdament with oile, & put ỹ poudred alum with a holowe strawe. Also take an herbe called Christes ladder, & anoint her mouth wythin, & she shalbe whole. Also take sma! slãbe rootes & polipodie & the cornes of spurge and gryndeit well, ãd sethe it in butter, & drawe it through a clothe, & make therof thre pellets of ỹ greatnes of a nut, & put it in hys mouth in ỹ morow tyde, and loke that he be voyde, and then let him fast tyll euensonge, and feed him lytle & lytle, & he shalbe whole.

¶ A medecine for vermyn.

Take the iuyce of the roote of fenell, and doo it where the vermyn be and the shall dye.

¶ A medecine for the rewme that haukes haue.

whẽ ye see your hauke close her eyen and shaketh her head, then hath she ỹ rewme in her head. Therfore geue her larde of a gote the fyrst day, ãd the seconde geue her epatike with the flesh of a chekin, and she shalbe whole.

¶ A medecine for haukes that bẽ dry, and desyre to dryncke to keep them moyst in kynde.

¶ Take the iuce of horehound and wete thyne haukes mete therin, ãd feed her therwith once or twise, and she shalbe whole.

¶ For syckenesse that haukes haue in ther entrailes

AN hauke that is sycke Win the entrayles, is of an other aray thẽ in other sickness, for if she hold not her meat, but cast it: that is a tokẽ of the foule glet for surfet of fethers that ben gyuen to haukes in they youth. And afterward whẽ they come vnto trauailes ben annoyded of the riuer thẽ they were slow to flee and desyre for to rest. And when the hauke is vpon her perche, then she wil slepe for to put ouer at the entring

And yf she holde ste be any whyle in her gorge, it wyll loke as it were sodde, & when she is wakyng she assaieth to put ouer at the entryng, and it is aglutted and keled with the glette that she hath engendred & if she should escape she must put ouer, or els she must die, or cast it. & she cast it: she may be holpe with the medicine.

A medicine for the entrayles.

Take yolkes of egges rawe, when they ben wel beten together, put ther to spaynsshe salt & almuch honi therto and wet ther in thy flesshe and feed thi hauke three daies therwith. And if she make daunger to eat it: let hold thy hauke and make her to swalow thre or foure mozsels in aday, and likerly she shall be whole, yet I shall tel you an other thing. Take hony at the chaungyng of the mone and a sharpe nettel, and therof make smalle poudre, and when it is well grounde take the brest bone of an hen & an other of a culuer & hacke it smal with a knife & doo away the skin & doo theron the poudre, and all hote with the poudre feed her, & so doo thryse and she shalbe whole.

For syckenes of swellyng.

If a wycked fellon be swollen in suche maner ỹ a man may hele it ỹ hauke shal not dye, thus a man may help her strongly and length her life but ỹ hauke wilbe very egre & greuous of ỹ sycknes, & therfore ye must take ỹ roote of comfort and sugre like muche, sethe it in fresh grece wt the thyrd parte of hony, & thē draw it through a faire cloth, & oft geue it to ỹ hauke, & she shelbe whole.

A medicine for blaynes in haukes mouthes called frounces.

On the froūce it is drede for haukes, for it is a noyous sickness & draweth her to deth, & wt holdeth her strēgth. For mē say that it cōeth of colde, for colde doth haukes muche harme, & maketh flēe fal out of the braine, & the eyē wil swell & empaire in her head, & but she haue hast

ly helpe, yt wyl stop her nose thrylles, & therfore take sele
nell, marygal & lerles, a like much, & seeth them & drawe
the through a cloth & other while washe her hed ther W
and put some in ỹ rose of her mouth, & she shalbe sale.

A medicine for an hauke that casteth her flesshe.

wete her flesshe in a saltyol, or els seeth rasine in wa
ter and put her flesshe therin when it boyleth.

A medicine for the rum called agrum.

when thou seest thy hauke vpon her mouth, and her
chekes blobbed, thē she hath this sickenesse called agrū
Therfore take a nedle of syluer & hete it in ỹ fyre & bren
the narelles throughout, then anoynt it with oile oliue

A medicine for an hauke great and fate.

Take a quātiti of porke & honi & butter a like much
& purged greare, and doo away the skin, & seth thē toge
ther, & anoint ỹ flesshe therin, & feed your hauke ther W
and she shal encrease mightely. Els take the winges of
an Eued, and feed her, & kep her from trauaile, and doo
so ofte though ỹ eued be neuer so fat, & yf your hauke be
not passyng fat within. xiiii dayes wondre I thynke.

For botches that growe in an haukes Jawe.

Cut these botches with a knyfe & let out the matter
of them and after clense them cleane with a syluer spōe
or els fyl the hole W a pouder of arnemelyt brint & vpō
ỹ pouder doo a litle larde that is reside, & so it wil away

Here is a good medicine for an hauke that wyll,
not come to reclaime.

Take fresh buter & put therto sugre & put it in a clean
cloth & reclame her to ỹ & kep it in a bore in your bagge

A medicine for haukes that ben refrayned
when ye se your hauke nesing. and callyng water
through her nosethrylles on her nares: thē doutlesse she
is refrayned . For ỹ sickenes take the greynes of chake
legre and of peper, and grynde it wel, and tempre it W

strong vynegre, and put it in her nares and in the roke of her mouth, and geue her flesh to eat, and she shall be sake

¶ A medecyne for haukes yt haue payne in theyr crops.

ye shall take fayre Worlum and poudre of gilouer, & medle it together and geue it to your hauke to eat, & yf she holde it past the seconde day after, she shalbe whole.

¶ A medecine for the stone in the foundament.

¶ When your hauke maye not muteyse, then she hath that sycknes, called the stone. And for thys syckness ye shall take the hert of a swyne and the grece of a swyne, & cut it wyth the flesshe of the hert, & she shalbe whole.

A medecine for the dry trounce.

For this sickness take ye roote of polipody the groweth vpon okes & seeth it a greate while, then take it from ye fyre & let it stand & were luke warme, then washe your flesh therin fed your hauke thre times & she shalbe hole

A medecine for wormes called anguelles.

Take pressure made of a lambe yt was ened in vntime & make therof thre morcelles and put in a gut of a culuer & fed her therwith, & loke the hauke be voyde when ye geue her the medecine. Also take iiij yce of dragons and put full the gute of a pigeon, and then cut it and depart it as ye hauke may ouer swolow it & put it in his bodi, and knit his beake for callyng. Also geue her the ballockes of a bucke as hote as they be kut out & make poudre of the pintell and cast vpon the flesshe of a Cat, and feed her therwith, and she shalbe whole.

Dooper termes vsed in kepyng of haukes.

An hauke tyreth, Fedeth, Gorgeth, Beketh, Rouseth Enoueth, Muteth, Percheth, Louketh, Puteth ouer, Proineth, Plummeth, She warbulleth, & mantelleth, she tyreth vpon rumpes, she fedeth on al maner of fleth she gorgeth when she fylleth her gorge full of meat, she

 beaketh

beaketh when she sueth that is to saye, when she wypeth her beake. she rouseth when she shaketh her fethers and her bodye together, she endueth when her meat, in her bowels fal to digestion, she muteth when she auoydeth her ordure, she percheth whē she stādeth on anie maner bowe or perche, she youketh when she slepeth. She puteth ouer whē she auoideth her meat out of her gorge into her bowels, she proyneth, whē she fetcheth oyle with her beake ouer the tayle & anointeth her fet & her fethers she plumeth whē she pulleth fethers of āi foule or any thing and casteth them from her, she warbelleth when she draweth her wynges ouer the myddes of her backe & there they mete both, & softeli shaketh thē & let thē fal again. And mantelleth when she stretcheth her one wing alone after her leg, & afterward ỹ other wing and mosse comonly she doth ỹ before she warbelleth her

¶ The names of spare haukes as Ostregyers and speruiters haue determyned.

There is a question asked whether a man shall call a spere, or a sparehauke, or an aspere hauke. And ostrygers, & also speruiters say she may be called all three nāes, for these reasons she may be called a sparehauke for of all haukes that ther be she is mosse spere, ỹ is to saye mosse tendre to keep. For the least mysdieting and misētēding sleaeth her. And she may be called an aspere hauke of sharpnes of her courage & of her lokīg quickly & also of her flyeng, for she is mosse aspere and sharp in all thing that belonge vnto her of ani other haukes. she may also be called a spathauke for two resons. one is, she spareth gosshaukes & tercels both such as bē in ther lore age vnto ỹ time thei mai be reclaimed & made redy to flee. As gosshaukes ād tercels that be not fullye mewed vnto ỹ time they may be clene reclaimed & redy

tollee. For al the whyle thei ben vnable, ỹ sparehauke occupieth the seson & sleith partryche wel, ỹ is to say. from sait margaretes day vnto it be lãmas & so forthe in the yere, and she wyl slea wel ponge felandes, ponge heth cockes in the begining of the yere, & after Michelmas whẽ patrryches passe their dasiger, I haue seẽ thẽ made som to slea the pye, som to slea the tele vpon ỹ ryuer at the Jutee, som to slea the woodecocke, som for ỹ blacke byrde ỹ thrush. The woodcocke is coumbrous to slea but if there be craft, therfore whẽ ye come i toa wood or querke of bushes, cast your sparehauke into a tree ãd bete the bushes, then & yf any woodcocke aryse she wyl be sure therof, ye must first make her to aboule cast vp out of ỹ bushes & your hauke must syt on loft as ye mak her to apartrich, also as I said ye mai cal her a sparehauke for ã other cause, for and there wer a shyp fraught full of haukes ãd nothyng els, and there were a sparehauke amonge thẽ, there should no coston be payed bycause of her. And so for ỹ moste comon name they ben called spatehaukes for the reason afore sayd.

An hauke fleeith to the bewe, to the beck or to ỹ Tol, Nota, Crene, Querre, Fer, Jutty.

An hauke fleeith to ỹ ryuer dyuerse waies, & sleaith ỹ foule diuersly, that is to say: he fleeith to ỹ bewe, or to the becke, or the tol, & al is but one as ye shal knowe hereafter. She fleeith also to the querre to the Creep, ãd no more waies but those thre. And she nimeth the foule at the fer Jutti, or at the Jutti ferre.

Now shall ye know what these termes betoken Raundon, Creep, Enewed.

A Goshauke or a tercel that shal flee to the bewe to the Toll, or to the Becke, in thys maner she is

caught ye must fynde a foule in ỹ ryuer or in a pyt pryuely & then set your hauke a great space vpon a mol hil or on the ground and creep lofte li toward the foule frō your hauke streyght way, and when ye cōe almost there as the foule lieth: loke backward toward ỹ hauke and W̄ your hand or W̄ your tabur stryck beck your hauke to come to you, and when she is on wig & cometh lowe bi ỹ groūd and is almost at you: then smite your tabre and cry, huff, huff, huff & make ỹ foule spryng, ād W̄ the noyse the foule wyll rise, and the hauke wyll nimme it.

And now take heed yf your hauke nimme ỹ foule at the ferre syde of the ryuer or at the pyt from you, ỹ she sleith ỹ foule at the ferre Jutti, And yf she slea it vpon the side that ye be on, as it may hap diuerse times, then ye shall saie she hath slaine the foule at the Jutti ferrie. If youre hauke nymme the foule a lofte ye wyll saye she tooke it at ỹ moūt or at the louce. And yf the foule spring not but flee a longe after the ryuer and ỹ hauke nymme it: then ye shall say she slewe it at the raundon.

Creep.

And your hauke sleith at or to the creep when ie haue your hauke on your fist and creep softely to ỹ ryuer or to ỹ pet and stealeth softly to ỹ brynke therof, and then crye, huff, and by that meane nymme a foule, then it is slaīe at the creep either at the ferre Jutti, or at the Jutye ferry, as is afore saide. And yf it happe as it doth oftentymes the foule for feare of your hauke wyll spring and fall agaīe into the riuer or the hauke seeth her, and so lye stil and dare not arise: ye shal sai then your hauke hath anuoyed the foule īto the riuer. And so ye shal say & there ben more foules in the ryuer than your hauke nimmeth yf thei dare not arise, for feare of your hauke

Atheei.

Ant

Understand ye that a goshauke should not flee to any foule of the ryuer with belles in no wyse, & therfore a goshauke is called a theef.

Querre.

And your hauke fleyth to the querre, when there ben in a stubyll time Sordes of malardes in the feeld. And when she espyeth them and commeth couert herself & flee pryuely vnder hedges or lowe vt the ground & nim one of them or they rise, then shal ye saie that the foule was slaine at the querre.

Marke this terme drawe.

Some folke myslise this terme draw, and say ỹ their hauke will drawe to the ryuer, ād that terme drawe, is properli assigned to that hauke that wil slea a rooke, or a crow, or a rauen vpon a land sitting, and thē it must be sayde that suche an hauke wil drawe wel to a rooke

Nowe ye shall vnderstande yf a man wyll make an hauke to the querre in this maner he must doo.

Take a tame mallarde and set him in a fayre playne and let hym goe where he wyll. Then take your hauke vpon your fyst & goe to that playne, and holde vp your hande a prety way of from the malarde, and loke yf ỹ hauke can espy it vther owne courage, and if she haue founde the foule and desire to flee therto, let her flea it, and plumme wel vpon her and serue her so two or thre tymes: and then she is made to the querre.

I haue knowen gētlemen ỹ when so euer, and where euer thei se any tame duckes, & yf their haukes wolde desyre to thē, thē thei wolde let flee to thē incouraging their haukes to welfleing vnto ỹ querre an other time

A prety craft to take an hauke ỹ is broken out of mew & all maner of foules ỹ syt in trees if a man wyll Looke where an hauke perchethe for a nyght in any

maner-place, & soft & leyserly clym to her with a bonce or a lanterne that hath but one lyght in your hande, ād let the lyght bs toward the hauke, so ỹ she see not your face, ād ye may take her by ỹ legges or other wise as ye lyst, and in lykewise all other maner of soules.

¶ Of haukes belles.

The belles that your hauke shal were looke in any wyse ỹ they bee not to heuye, ouer her power to were Also that none be heuyer thē an other but like of weight. Looke also that they be sono we ād well sounding and shil, and not both of one soūd, but that one be a lemytune vnder an other, & that they be whole & not broken, and specyally in the soundyng place. For & they be broken, they wyl sounde fully.

Of sparehaukes belles there is great choyce ād litle charge of thē, for there ben plentye, but for gosshaukes sometyme belles of Melayne were called ỹ best & they ben ful good, for they commonly are soūdē with syluer & solde therafter. But ther bē now vsed of duche lāde belles of a towne called Dordzeght, and they be passig good belles. For they ben well sorted, well sounded, sonour of ryngyng in shylnes and passyng wel lastyng.

Here endeth the processe of haukyng. and now followeth the names of all maner of haukes. and to whom they belong.

These haukes belong to an Emperour.

These ben the names of all maner of haukes: First an egle, a bautere, amelosū, ỹ simplest of those thre or to will slea an hynde, a Talke, a Faune, a Roe, a Kyd an Elke, a crane, a bustarde, a stroke, a swanne, a fore, ō the playne grounde, & these be not ī lured ne reclaimed bycause that thei ben so pōderous to the perche portatif. ād these thre bi their nature belong toā Emperour

These

These haukes belong vnto a kyng.

A gerfaucō, a tercel of a gerfaucō are due vnto a kyng

For a Prynce.

Ther is a faucon gentle, and a tercell gentell, and. these bsn for a prynce.

For a Duke.

Ther is a faucon of the rock, and that is for a duke

For an Erle.

Ther is a faucon peregrine, and that is for an Erle

For a Baron.

Ther is a baſtarde. and that hauke is for a Baron.

haukes for a knight.

Ther is a ſacre, ād a ſacret, & thoſe be for a knyght.

haukes for a ſquyer.

Ther is a lanere and lanceret & thele belonge vnto a ſquyer.

For a ladye.

Ther is a marlyon, and that hauke is for a lady.

An hauke for a yonge man.

Ther is a Hobby, & that hauke is for a yong man

And theſe ben haukes of ẏ towre ād den both illu- red to be called and reclaymed.

And yet ther be mo kyndes of haukes.

Ther is a gofhauke, that haukeis for a yoman.

Ther is a tercell, and that is for a poore man.

Ther is a ſparehuke, and ſhe is for a preeſt.

Ther is amuſket, and ſhe is for an holi water clerck.

And theſe ben of an other maner of kynd. For they hee to querre and to ſerre, Jutty and to Jutty terry.

Thus endeth the booke of haukyng

Jmprynted in Lothbery ouer agaynſt. S. Magarets churche by me Wylliam copland.

Here begynneth the booke of Huntyng

Where vnto is added the measures of blowyng.

Lyke wyse as in the booke of Hawkynge afore sayde, are written and noted the termes of pleasure belonging to gentilme, hauing a delyght therin. In the same maner thys booke folowyng sheweth to suche gentyll persons the maner of Hūtyng for all maner of beastes whether they be beastes of Uenery or chase of rascall, & also it sheweth al termes conuenyent, aswel of the hoūdes as of ỹ beastes afore sayd, and ther be mãy dyuers of them, as is declared in the booke folowyng.

¶ Beastes of Uenery are. iii. kyndes.

Where so euer ye fare by frith or by fell
Yi dere childe take hede how Tristã doth you tell
How many maner beastes of Uenery ther were
Lysten to your dame, and she shall you lere
Foure maner of beastes, of Uenery ther are
The fyrst of them is the hart. the seconde is the Hare
The Bore is of one of tho. the wolfe and not one moe.

Beastes of the chase are. v. kyndes.

And where ye come in playne or place
I shall you tell which ben beastes of enchase
One of them is the Bucke, an other is the doe
The Fox and the Martyron, and the wilde Roe
And ye shall my dere childe other beastes all
where so ye them synde, rascall ye shall them call.
In fych or in fell, or in the forest I you tell.

Note here the age of an Hart.

And for to speake of the Hart, if ye will it lere
ye shall him a calfe call at the fyrst yere
The seconde yere a broket so shal ye him call.
The thirde yere a spayd lerned thus all
The fourth yere a stagge call to him by any way
The fyft yere a great stagge your dame byd you say.

The

The fyrst yere cal hym an Harte
Doo so my childe wile ye be inquarte
To know the head of a Hart and that is diuers
And of the horne that he then beareth a boute
The first head shalbe iudged without
Therin finden we suche dyuersitie
Neuertheleſſe the fyrst yere euermore at the leaſt
Thou shalt wel iuge the perſe of the ſame beaſt
when he hath auntlere with out any let
Ryall and ſurryall alſo there I ſet
And that in the toppe ſo when we may thē ken
Then ye shal cal him forth an hart of ten
And whē he hath in the toppe three of ẏ ſelue
Than shal ye call him trached an hart of twelue
And afterwarde in ẏ toppe therof when there foure bē
Than shall ye cal him ſummed an hart of fyftene
And from foure fo warde, what ſo be fall
Be he neuer of ſo many ye ſhal him ſummed call
Ryght of the nombre, euen that he is
Calleth from foure ſummed ywes
Alſo haue ye ſelle, and hart heded wale.

An Herde, a Beuy a Sounder, a route

My childe calleth herdes of Hart and of Hynde
And of Bucke, and of Doe, where ye thē fynde
And a beuy of Roes what place they ben
And a ſoundre ye ſhall of the wylde ſwyne
And a rout of wolues where they paſſe in
So ſhall ye them call, as many as the ben

A litle herde, a midle herde, a great herde.

Twenty is a lytle herde, thought it be of hides
And three ſcore is a mydle herde to cal thē by
And four ſcore is a great herde, call ye them ſo (kides
Be it hart, be it hinde, bucke, or elſ doe.

¶ How ye shal say a great hart, & not a fayre, & other.

A Great harte when ye him see, so shal ye hym cal
But neuer a faire hart for nothīg ẏ may befal
A great hinde, a great bucke, and a great doe
Wy sonne where ye walke, call ye them so
So ye should name such dere, and doo as I you lere.

¶ what is a beuy of Roes great or small

And sixe is a beuy of Roes in a rowe
And ten is a midle beuy so wel I it know
A great beuy is twelue, when they together bee
And so call them sonnes, where that ye them see
The more nombre then ẏ wys, the greater the beuy is.

¶ what is a soundre of swyne greate or small.

Twelue make a soundre of the wylde swyne.
Fyftene a midle soundre, what place they be in
A great soundre of swyne, twenty ye shall call
Forget not thys lesson, for nothyng that may be fall
Thinke what I say my sonne, nyght and day.

¶ Of the Roo huntyng, brekyng and dressyng.

When ye hunte at the Roo, then ye shall say thore
He crosseth and traseneth your hounes before
A great Roe bucke, ye cal him not so
But a fayre roe bucke, and a fayre doe
with the bowelles and with the bloud
Rewarde ye your hounes, my sonnes so good.
¶ And eche foote ye shall cut in foure I you ken
Take the bowelles ād the bloud, & doo al together the
Syue it then to your hounes so
And much the gladder then they wyll go
That to your hounes no rewarde is named
For it is eaten on the grounde and on the skyn dealed
The Roe shalbe herdeled, by very I wene
The two forther legges the head layde betwene

And

And take the one hynder legge vp I you pray
And that other farther leg right as I you saye
Upon that other ferther legge vp ye them pyt
And with that other ferther legge vp ye them knit
On this maner thus when ye haue wrought
All whole into the kechyn it shalbe brought
Saue that your houndes eate the bowels and the feet

¶ Now of the age and vndoing of the Bore.

NOw to speake of the Bore the first yere he is
A pygge of the sounder called as I haue blys
The seconde yere a hog, and so shall he bee
And an hog stere when he is of yeres three
And when he is of foure yeres abore shal he be
From the soundre of the swyne then departeth he
A synguler is he so for alone he wyl go
when ye haue slayne the Bore and wil doo him ryght
ye shal vndoo him vnslaine, when he shal be dight
Thyrty brodes and two of hym ye shall make
By the law of Venery, I dare vndertake
Through your houndes by strength yt he be dead
They shall haue the bewels boyled with bread
Cast vpon the ground where the Bore was slaine
And that is called a reward so hunters it sayne
Upon the earth so haue I blysse, for that so eaten is.

¶ Now of the Hare.

NOw to speake of the Hare my sonnes sykerly
What beast king shalbe called of all Venery
For all the fayre speakyng and blowing that thare
Commeth of seching and finding of the Hare
For my louyng children I take it on hand
He is the meruaylous beast that is in any lande
For he semayeth croketh and roungeth euermore
And beareth talow & grece, & aboue teeth hath before

And other whyle he is male, and so ye shall hym fynde
And other whyle female, and kyndely by kynde
And whan he is female and kyndleth hym within
In thre degrees he them bereth or he wyth them twyn
Two rough and two smoth who wyll them see
And two knottes also that kyndles wyl bee
when he is female so tell I my tale.

The tewardes for hounds.

Whē your houndes be strength haue don her to dead
The hunter shall reward them with the dead
with the shoulders & the sides and with the bowels all
And al thinges within the wombe saue only the gal
The paunch also, geue them none of tho
with reward when on the erth it is dealed
which al good hunters the halow it is named
Then the loynes of the Hare looke ye not forget
But bring them to the kitchin, for thy lordes meat
And of thys beast to trete, here shal it be let.

which beastes shalbe slayne, & whiche stripte.

NOw to speake of beastes, when they ben slayne
How many bē stript, and how many ben slayne
All taht Beare skyn and talow, and rounge leaue mee
Shal be slayne saue the Hare for he shal stript bee
And all that bereth grece and piles there vpon
Euer shalbe stript, when they ben vndoon
On this maner play, thus ye shall saye.

whiche beastes shalbe rered wyth the lymere.

My dearesonnes echeone now wyll I you lere
How many maner of beastes as with the limere
Shalbe vp rered in fryth or in feelde
Bothe the hart and the Bucke, and the Boze so wilde
And all other beastes that hunted shalbe
Shal be sought and founde with ratches so free

Sal

Say thus I you tolde, my children loo boulde.

The discryuyng of a bucke.

AND ye speake of a Bucke the first yere he is
A faune soukyng on hys dam, say as I you wys
The second yere a pryket, the thrid yere a sozell
A soar at the fourth yere the trueth I you tel
The fift yere call him a Bucke of the first hede
The sixt yere call him a bucke and doo as I you rede.

Of the hornes of a Bucke.

THe hornes of a Bucke or he so bee
Must be sommed as I say, harkeneth to me
Two braunces first pawmed he must haue
And foure atauncers the sothe yf ye wyl saue
And .xiiii. espelers and then ye may hym call
where so he be a great bucke I tell you all

Of the Roe bucke.

AND if ye of the Roe bucke will know the same
The first yere he is a kid souking on the dame
The second yere he is a gryle, and ben suche all
The thirde yere an hemuse looke ye hym call
Roe Bucke of the first head he is at the fourth yere
The fyft yere a Roe bucke hym call I you lere
At saynt andrewes day, his horne he wyll cast
In more or inmosse he hideth them fast
So that no man may them soone fynde
Eles in certayne he doth not his kynde
At Saynt Iames day, where so he goe
Then shal the Roe bucke gendre with the Roe
And so boldly there as ye soioutne
Then he is called a Roe bucke goynge in his tourne
And yf ye may a Roe bucke slea without en any fayle
And ye finde the blue grece, at his tayle
As some roe buckes haue, when ye it fynde

Then

Than shall yerere as ye doo of Hart and of Hynde
Also the Robucke, as it is well his kynde
At holy rood day he goth to ryde
And vleth the byt, when he may get it.

¶ Now of the Hart and the Hynde.

SOnnes of the Hart and the hinde learne yet ye may
There they drawe to the herde, at holy Rood day
To the stepe then they gone, eche hote day at none
which stepe they vse my children If you say
Tyll it be midsomer at the least way
The cause of the stepe is to keep them fro the flye
who so cometh to that place may it well spye
An other thing vse they my childe also
The same season of the yere to soyle to go.

¶ Of the crienge of these beastes.

AN Hart beloweth, and a Bucke groineth If I finde
And eche Ro Bucke, certaynly belleth by kynde
The noyse of the beastes thus ye shall call
For pryde of theyr make they vse it all
Say childe where ye goe, your dame tought you so.

Marke well these season folowyng.

TYme of grece beginneth at midsommer day
And tyll holy Roode day, lasteth as I you say
The season of the Fore, fro Natiuitie
Tyll the Annunciation of our Lady free.
Season of the Ro bucke at Easter shall begyn
And tyll Michelmas lasteth nye or the blyn.
The season of Ro beginneth at Michelmas
And it shall endure till it be Candelmas.
At Michelmas beginneth the hunting of the Hare
And lasteth till midsomer there will no man it spare.
The season of the wolfe, is made in eche countrie
At the season of the Fore, and euermore shalbe.

The

¶ The season of the boze is from the natiuitie.
Tyll the purysycacion of our Lady so free
For at the Natiuitie of our Lady sweet
He may finde where he goth vnder his feet
Bothe in woodes and feeldes, corne and other frute
when he after foode maketh any sute
Crabbes and oke cornes and nuttes, there they grow
Hawes, and hepes and other thinges inow
That tyll the purificacion lasteth as ye may see
And maketh the boze in season to bee
For whyle that frute may last, his tyme is neuer passe.
NOw to speake of ỹ Hare, how al shalbe wrought
when she shall with houndes be fouden & sought
The fyrst word to the houdes ỹ the hunter shal out pit
Is at the kenel doore, when he openeth it
That al may him here he shal say (arere)
For hys houndes wyll come to hastely
This is the fyrst worde my sonne of Uenery
And when he hath coupled his houndes echone
And is forth with them to feelde gone
And when he hath of cast his couples at wyl
Then shall he speake and say his houndes tell
¶ Hors de couple auaunt le auaunt (twyse so)
And then (so ho so ho (thryse and no mo
And then say, sacy auaunt so ho, I the pray
And yf ye see your hounds haue good wyl to ren
And draw awayward to you, say as I you ken.
¶ Here how a my agayne them call so
Then, swef mon amy swef, to make them soft tho
And yf any finde of the hare there hath go
And he hyght Rychard or Bemound to them cry so
¶ Oyes a Bemounde le vyllant, and I shal you auow
Que quida, troula toward oula court cowe,

That Bemounde the worthy without ony fayle
That weneth to finde the coward with the short tayle
And yf yee see where the hare at pasture hath been
If it be in the tyme of the corne green
And yf your houndes chase well at your wyl
Then three notes ye shall blowe both loude and shyll
There one and there another there he pastured hath
Then say (Jloquens (in the same path
So say to them in kinde, vnto tyme ye her fynde
And then cast a synge all the feelde aboute
To see her pasture where she be in or out
Other at her fourme for gladly to be she is not lese
There she hath pasture in teme of relese
And any hounde finde or mulyng of her mace
There as she hath ben and is gon out of that place
Ha cytouzcy est yll, so shall ye say
Uenz are reso how sa, as loude as ye may
Sa cy ad est so how, after that
Sa sa cy auaunt, and therof be not lat
And when ye see vnto the playne her at the last
In feelde or in arable lande or in the wood past
And your hounde wyll fynde of her there then
Say la douce amy last est a, and doo as J you tell
That is to say, swete frende there is he come low
For to dzye here, ād therewith ye shall say, so how
Jloquenes ey douche vaylaūt so how so how, thē twist
Thus may ye now dere sonnes lerne of veneryce
And when ye come there as ye trow he wyll dwell
And so semeth to you well then say as J you tel
La douce la est a venuz, for to dwell thore
And therwith thzyes, so how, say ye no more
And yf it semeth well you to fynde all in feare
And when so to doo then say, douce how her how her

How

How here doute, how here, how here he syttetb
So shall ye say my children and for nothing letteth
All maner of beastes that euer chased bee
Haue one maner of worde, so how, I tell thee
To fully or vntil al maner of chase
The hunter euermore in his mouth that worde he hase
And yf your hounes at a chase renne ther ye hunt
And the beastes begyn to renne as hartes ben wunt
Or for to hanylon as dothe the Fore with her gyle
Or for to crosse as the doe other whyle
Eyther to dwel so that your hounes cannot out go
Then shall ye say (ho sa amy sa sa)
A couples sa arere, so how, suche is the play
And so how is as muche as sa how to say
But for so how it is short in speache whē it is brought
Therefore say we so how, but sa how say we nought
And yf your hounes chase at hart or at hare
And they renne at defaute thus ye shal there fare
I co so how assayne assayne stou ho ho
So assayne arere so how, these wordes and no mo
And yf your hounes renne well at the fore or at ẏ doe
And so fayle at defaute sai thus ferther or ye goe
Ho ho or swese aluy douce aluy, that they here
Ho hoy assayne sa arere
So how so how benes a coupler, and doo as I ken
The more worshyp may ye haue among all men
your crafte let not be hid, and doo as I you byd
Al my sonnes in same, and thus may ye know of game

The boste ẏ the mayster hunters maketh to his man, now heere folowing ye may heare

THe maystee to the man maketh his boste
That ye knoweth bi kinde what the hart coste
At huntyng euermore when he gothe

Quod the man to his mayster that were good lore
For to know what he doth the houndes before
What dothe he quod the mayster to the man:
He doth quod he euer as thou mayste see
Breke and so dothe no beast but hee
When breketh he quod the man, what is that to say:
With his fete he openete the earth heere he goth away
what is the cause quod the man, mayster I thee pray
That the hart afore the houndes whē thei him hūt ay:
That then to the ryuer he wylleth for to go:
Quod the mayster to the man there are causes two
For two causes ỹ hart desireth to the riuer. & note
well these termes folowyng, Discēde & other.
One cause for the riuer descende he is aye
And so he is to the water when he taketh the way
why callest thou him descende mayster I the pray:
For he payeth of his might the sooth for to say
An other is to the water why he goth otherwhyle
The houndes that him sue to purpese to begile
yet of this hart quod his man mayster I will ken
Into the water when he lepeth what he maketh then:
He profereth quod the mayster and so ye shall say
For he wote not hym selfe yet how he wyll away
Whether ouer the water he will forth passe
Or turne agayne the same waye there he first was
Therfore it is profer as these hunters sayne
And reproker yf the same way he turne agayne
At the other syde of the water yf he vpstarte
Then shall ye call it the soyle of the harte
And that is for the water of his legges weet
Downe into the steppes there fallen of his feet
Agayne the water his way euen yf he hent
Than breketh he water therto take you tent

And

And it with thee go algat you it shal
Defoulant the water and harte so hym call
Now of the numbles marke wel the termes
(:) The man to his mayster speketh blyth
Of the numbles of the hart that he would them kithe
How many endes there shalbe them within:
Quod the master but one, thicke nor thynne
And that is but the gargylyon to speke of all by deene
And al these other crookes and roundelles been.
The auaunters, the forcers
yet wolde I wyt and thou woldest me lere
The crookes and the roūdels of ỹ numbles of the dere
One crooke of the numbles lyeth euer more
Under the throte boll of the beast before
That called is (auauncers) who so can them ken
And the hindermost part of the numbles then
That is to say, the (forcers) lyen euer betwene
The two thighes of the beast that ouer crookes euen
In the midet that called is the roundell also
For the sides round a bout coruen it is fro
My dere sonnes bolde, say of game thus I you tolde
yet woulde I wyt mayster why these hounes all
Bayen and cryen when they him se the shall:
For they shoulde haue helpe that is their skyll
For to slea the beast that they rynne tyll.
Tell me mayster quod the man what is the skyll
Why the Hare wolde so kayne renne agaynst the hill
Quod the mayster for her legges be shorter before
Then behinde that is the skyll thore.
What is the caule quod the man ỹ men say of the beast
That the Hare sytteth aye when she taketh her reste
And other beastes lye as comonly men sayne
For two causes quod the mayster I tell the playne

One is for the hurcles vpon the houghes aye
And all other beastes can the lyde to the ground lay
An other cause ther is and that is no lesse
For she beapeth bothe sewet and pure grece.
Tyet wolde I mayster quod the man fayne wyt more
Where lieth the sewet of the hare behinde or before:
Ouer the loine quod the maister of erthe hare thou take
Betwene the tayle and the chine euen on the backe
Tyet wolde I mayster quod the man these at the lere
whan thou walkest in the feeld with thy lymere
There as an hare pastured hath or thou him see
To know fat or lene whether he be:
I can quod the mayster well tell this case
wayte well where he lay, and where he tumped has
yelow and englamed yf that it bee
Then he is fat I tell thee learne this of mee
And yf it be bothe blacke and hard and clene
Then he is megre larbre and lene
And of this same thing yf thou leue not mee
Take hede in the wynter and then thou may it see
Tyet mayster of the hare fayne wolde I wyt more
What he doth when he goth the houndes before:
He sorth and resorth ther he goth away
Pycketh and repryketh the soth for to say
But what is that quod the man when they so doone:
That shall I quod the mayster tell the ful soone
In the feeldes where he goeth no wayes ben
There he sorth when he steppeth and it mai not be seen
And after when he doublyth and turneth not agayne
Then he resorteth as good hunters sayne
And when he renneth in the way dry of weete
Then may finde footstalx of clees or of feete
Then pycketh the hare aye when he doth he so

And repricketh than he agayne goe.

A vauntelay, alay, and relay.

Mayster yet quod the man, what is that to say?
That shall I tell thee quod he, for a lytle byle the
whan the houndes are set an hart for to mete
And other chasen and folowen to take
Than all the relays, thou vpon them make
Euen at his comyng yf thou let thy houndes go
Whyle the other that be behynde ferre are him fro
That is ruauntelay, and so thou shalt it call
For they are than ferre before those other houndes all
And an hyndring grat all other vntyll
For they may not that day no more sew at wyll
And holde thy houndes styll yf that thou so doo
Tyll all the houndes that be behynde be come therto
Than let thy houndes altogyther goe
That called is an, alay, and looke thou say so
And that hyndryng is yet to them that ben behynde
For the rested will euer ouergoe the wery by kynde
A relay is after whan the houndes are past
Ferre before with the hart that hyeth them fast
To let thy houndes ferre after them gone
And that is than a fortheryng to them echone
For yf thy houndes haue ouertake these other by distres
Than shall they all folow hym of one swiftenes.

What is a forloyne.

Mayster yet woulde I faine this at youlere
What is a forloyne for that is good to here?
That shall I say thee quod he the south at the least
Whan thy houndes in the wode seche ony beast
And the beast is stole away out of the freth
Or the houndes that thou hast meted therwith
And any other houdes before than may with thē mete

Whyle

These other houndes are then forloyned I thee hete
For the beast and the houndes are so ferre before
And the houndes behind ben wery and sore
So that they may not at the beast come at theyr wyll
The hounds before forloyne them and that is the skyl
They ben ay so ferre before to me yf thou wilt trust
And this is the forloyne lere it yf thou lust
¶ which thre thynges causeth the houndes to endure
¶ yet woulde I wyt mayster yf it were thy wyll
when thy houndes renne an hart vntyll
And aye the ferther that they goe the gladder thei ben:
For thre causes quod he as oftentymes is seen
One is when the hart renneth fast on a rese
He sweteth that it renneth down throughout his clese
The houndes when they find of that his swete
Then they are leuer to renne and lother to lete
An other cause when the hart nye no more may
Then wyl he whyte froth cast there he goeth away
when the houndes fynde of that than are they glad
In hope they shall hym haue and renne so rad
The thyrde cause is of the hart when he is nyghe dead
Then he casteth out of hys mouthe froth ād bloud red
The houndes know that he shalbe taken soone then
And euer the ferther they go the glader thei renne
These are the causes three, that causeth thē glad to be
which beast a slowe hound taketh as sone as a swift
¶ what beast yet mayster I aske it for none yll
That most whoe al houndes renne vntyl
And also soone the slowest shall hym ouertake
As the swyftest shal doo what way so euer he take
That beast a Bauson hyght, a brocke or a gray
These three names he hath the sothe for to say
And this is caule therof, for he wyll by kynde

These

Go thrugh thornes alway the thyckest he may fynde
There as the swyft hounde may no ferther go
Then the slowest of foote be he neuer so tyro.

¶ Why the hare sumayse and croteyes.

YEt mayster wolde I wit why that men sayen
That the hare sumayse and croteyse both playne
And al other maner of beastes that hunted bee
Femyoñ or fenoñ as we wel it see
That shal I wel tell that quod the mayster then
For why that he sumayes and croteyse wyl I ken
He sumayth for he beareth tolow that is no lece
And he crotyes men sayne for he bereth no grece
And soukes on hys hoghes when he letteth it go
And beastes of suche kinde fynde we no mo
¶ How many beastes femaē master faine wolde I lery
and how many fenoñ that were good to here:
All this to tell quod the master I holde it but lyght
all beastes that beare talow and stand vpryght
Femayen when they doo say as I thee ken
And al other fenoñ that rouked downe then
How many maner of beastes of Venery releue
How many maner of beastes mayster me tell
Of venery releuen by frith or by fell:
To this quod the master I shall the aunswere
Of all beastes but two the hart and the hare
From the annuncion of our lady
The hart then releueth the sothe for to say
Tyl saynt Peters day and poule and the hare tyght
From the purifycacyon of our lady bryght
Tyl translacyon releueth leue ye me
Of saynt Benet the.xi. of July.

¶ To vndoo the wylde boze.

yet my chylde of the wylde boze to speake moze

When he shalbe vndoone I tell you before
Two and thyrty bredes ye shall of hym make
Now wyl ye wyt my sonnes where ye shall them take
The first of them is the head what euer befall
Another is the coller, and so ye shall yt call
The sheeldes on the shoulder therof shal two bee
Then euery side of the swyne departe in three
The pestels and the gamons depart them in two
And to fillettes he hath forget not tho
Then take the legges and his feet & shew your slyeght
For they shall of his bredes be counted for eyght
Depart the chine in foure peces and no mo
And take there your bredes thirty and two
And layze put the grece when it is take away
In the bladder of the boze my chylde I you pray
For it is medicine, for many maner pyne.

¶ How ye shall breke an hart

AND for to speake of the hart whyle we thinke on
My chylde first ye shal him serue whē he shalbe vn
And his for to say or euer ye him dyght (don
with in his hornes to lay hym vpryght
At the assay kitte him that lordes may see
Anon fat or lene whether that he bee
Then cut of the roddes the belly euen fro
Or ye begyne him to fley, and then shall ye go
At the chaules to begyne as sonne as ye may
And slit him downe to thassay
And fro thassay euer downe to the bely shal ye slyt
To the pyssil there the codde was away kit
Then slit the left legges euen fyrst before
And then the lift legge behynde or ye doo more
And these other legges vpon the ryght syde
Vpon the same maner slyt ye that tide

To go to the chekes looke that ye be preſt
And ſo ſlay hym downe euen to the breſt
And ſo ſlay hym forth ryght vnto thaſſay
Euen to the place where the codde was cut away
Then ſlay the ſame wyſe all that other ſyde
But let the tayle of the beaſt ſtyll theron a byde
Then ſhal ye hym vndoo my childe I you rede
Ryght vpon his owne ſkynne and lay it on brede
Take hede of the cutting of the ſame dere
And begin firſt to make the erbere
Then take out the ſhoulders and ſlitteth anon
The bely to the ſyde from the corbyn bone
that is corbins fee, at the death he will be
then take out the ſewet, that it be not laſte
For that my childe is good for leche craſte
Then put thyne hand ſoftely vnder the breſt bone
And there ſhall ye take out the erber anon
then put out the paunche & from the paunche thaſe
Away lyghtly the rate ſuche as he haſe
Holde it with a fynger doo as I you ken
And with the bloud and the grece fill it then
Looke threde that ye haue and nedle therto
For to ſewe it withall or ye more doo
the ſmall guttes then ye ſhall out pyt
From them take the mawe, forget not it
then take out the liuer and lay it on the ſkynne
And after that the bladder without more dyn
then dreſſe the numbles firſt that ye recke
Downe ỹ auauncers, kerue that cleueth to the necke
And downe with the bolthrote put them anon
And kerue vp the fleſh there vp to the backe bone
And ſo foorthe to the fillettes that ye vp arere
that falleth to the numbles, and ſhalbe, there

With the neres also and sewet that there is
Euen to the midrife than vpon hym is
Than take downe the midrefe from the sides hote
and heaue vp the numbles whole by the boll throte
In thyne hand than them holde. and looke and see
That all that longeth them to, together that it bee
Than take them to thy brother, to holde for tryst
Whyles that thou them doubles and dresse at thee lyst
Than away the lyghtes and on the skinne them lay
To abyde the querre my childe I you pray
Than shall ye slyt the slough there as the hart lieth
and take a way the heares from it and slyeth
For suche heares hath his hart aye it vpon
as men see in the beast whan he is vndoon
and the middes of the hert a bone shal ye fynde
Looke ye gyue it to a lorde, and chylde be kynde
For it is kynde for many maladyes
and in the middes of the hert euermore it lyes
Than shal ye cut the shyrtes the teeth euen fro
and after the rydge bone kytteth euen also
the forches and the sydes euen betwene
and looke that your kniues aye whetted ben
than turne vp the forches and frote them with bloud
For to saue grece so doo men of good
than shal ye cut the necke the sydes euen fro
and the head from the necke cutteth also
the tounge the brayne, the paunche, and the necke
whan they washed bē wel with the water of the becke
the small guttes to the lyghtes in the deres
aboue the hert of the beast, whan thou them teres
With all the bloud that ye may get and wynne
al together shalbe take and layde on the skynne
to gyue your houndes that called is ywys

the

The querre, aboue the skynne for it e aten is
And who dresseth so by my counsayle
Shall haue the left shoulder for his trauayle
And the ryght shoulder where so euer he bee
Gyue it to the Foster for that is his fee
And the lyuer also of the same beast
To the fosters knaue gyue it at the least
The numbles trusse in the skynne. and hardell thē fast
The sydes and the forchesse together that they last
with the hindre legges, be doone so it shall
Then bryngeit home and the skyne with all
the numbles and the hornes at the lordes gate
then boldly blow the prycethereat
your play for to nymme, or that ye come in.

Explicit dame Julyan Bernes doctryne
in her booke of huntyng.

¶ Beastes of the chase of the sweet sewte ād sinkyng.

THere ben beastes of the chase sweet sewte
And tho ben the bucke, ỹ doe, the here, the rayn
der, the elke, the spickarde, the ottre, and the martron.

There ben beastes of the chase of the sinkyng sewte
and they ben the roe bucke and the roe, the fulmard, ỹ
fiches, the baude, the grai, the fore, the squyrel, ỹ whyte
rat, the sotte, and the polcat.

¶ The names of dyuers maner of houndes

THese ben ỹ names of houndes. Fyrste there is a gre
houd, a basterd, a mōgrel, a mastif, a lemor, a spani
el raches kenets, terriours, bouchers houds dūghil dog
ges, trindel tailes and pryckeered curres and small ladi
popies that bere awai the fleas ād diuers smal sautes

The properties of a good grehounde.

A grehoūd shuld be heded like a snake, & necked like
adrake, foted like a catte, tailed like a ratte, syded

lyke a breme, & chined like a beme. The .i. yere he muste lerne to feed, ỹ second yere to feed him lede, the thirde he is felaw like, the .iiii. yere he is none like. ỹ .v. yere he is good ynough. ỹ .vi. yere he shall holde the plough, the vii. yere he wyll auaile great bytches for to assayle, the viii. yere lyckladell, the .ix. yere cartsadel, and whē he is comen to that yere, haue him to the tanner. For ỹ beste hounde that euer bitch had, at the .ix. yere he is ful bad

The properties of a good horse.

A Good hoorse should haue .xv. properties ād cōdicons. That is to wete, thre of a man, thre of a woman thre of a fox, thre of an hare. & .iii. of an asse.

Of a man bolde, proude, & hardy. Of a womā fayre brested fayre of heare, and easy to lepe vpon. Of a fox a fayre tayle, short eares, with a good trot. Of an hare a great eye, a drye head, and well rennyng. Of an asse, a bygge chyn, a flat legge, and a good hoofe, wel trauayled women nor wel trauayled horse were neuer good. Aryse erly, serue god deuoutly, and the worlde beseche, do thy worke wysely, giue thine almes secretly, goe by the way sadly, answere the people demurely, go to thy meat appetitly syt therat discretly, of thy tonge be not to lyberall, aryse therfro temperatly, go to thy supper soberly, & to thy bed mereli, be in thine inne to coundlie please thy loue duly, and slepe surely.

Marke well these foure thynges.

There ben .iiii. principal thiges principaly to be dred of euery wise man. The fyrste is the curse of our heuenly father god. The seconde is the indignacio of a price (quia indignacio Regis vel pricipis mors est The thirde is the fauour or wil of a iudge. The fourth is sclaunder, and the mutacion of a compnaltie.

Who that maketh in Christmas a dog to his larder,

And

And in Marche a lowe to his gardyner, And in May a
foole of a wyfe mans counsell, he shal neuer haue good
larder, fayre gardyne, nor yet well kept counsel.
¶ Ferre from thy kynsmen cast the, neyth not thy neighbours next thee. In a good corne countrie thresshe & sit downe Robyn and rest thee.
¶ who that buyldeth his house all of salewes
And pyrcketh a blynde horse ouer the falowes
And suffreth his wyfe to seke many halowes
God sende him the blesse of euerlastyng galowes
If these be not directed, then go they at aduẽture
There ben foure thynges full harde to know whych way that they will drawe, The fyrst is the wayes of a young men. The seconde is the course of a vessel in the sea. The third of an adder or of a serpent sprente.
The fourth of a soule lyttyng on any thyng.
Two wiues in one house. two cattes and one mouse
Two dogges and one bone, shal neuer accorde in one
Who that manneth him with hys kyn
And closeth his crofte with chery trees
Shall haue many hedges broken
And also lytle good seruyce.

The Compaynes of beastes and foules.

A herde of harts a cete of grayes
an herde of al maner dere a bery of conyes
an herde of swās a rychesse of martrons
an herde of cranes a bolynes of ferettes
an harde of curlewes a brace of grehoũdes or.ii.
an herde of wrennes a lese of grehoundes or.iii.
an herde of harlottes a cuple of spanyels
a nye of fesauntes a couple of reming hoũdes
a beuy of Ladyes a lytter of welpes
a kyndell of younge cates
a beuy

a beuy of roes
a beuy of quayles
a lege of Herons
a lege of bytteures
a lord or a lute of mallards
a muster of pecockes
a walke of snites
a congregacyon of people
an exaltyng of larkes
a watch of nyghtyngales
an hoste of men
a felofhyppyng of yemen
a cherme of goldfinches
a caste of bread
a couple or a payr of botels
a flyght of doues
an vnkyndnes of rauens
a clateryng of choughes
a dissimulacyon of byrdes
a route of knightes
a pryde of lyons
a sleuthe of beares
a draught of butlers
a proude shewīg of taylers
a temperaunce of cookes
a stalke of fosters
a boste of souldyours
a laughter of ostlers
a glosyng of tauerners
a male pertnes of pedlers
a thraue of threshers
a squat of daubers
a fyghtyng of beggers
a lynguler of bores
a dryft of tame swyne
an harraste of hors
a ragge of coltes or a rake
a baren of mules
a tryppe of gotes
a tryppe of hares
a gaggyll of geese
a broode of hennes
a badelynge of duckes
a nonpaciens of wyues
a state of prynces
a though of barons
a prudence of vycaries
a superfluitie of nunnes
a scoole of clerkes
a doctryne of doctours
a conuertyng of prechours
a sentence of Judges
a dampnyng of Juryours
an obeisaūce of seruaūtes
a sete of vshers
a tygendes of pyes
an hoste of sparowes
a swarme of bees
a cast of Haukes of the
toure, two
a lese of ỹ same haukes
a flyght of goshaukes
a flyght of swalowes
a byldyng of rookes
a murmuracyon of starres
a route of wulues

an vnkrouth of lompners
a melody of harpers
a pouerty of pypers
a subtiltie of sergeauntes
a tabernacle of bakers
a dryft of fyschers
a dysgysynge of taylers
a bleche of soutours
a smere of courpours
a cluster of grapes
a cluster of churles
a rag of maydens
a ratull of knaues
a blusshe of boyes
an vncredibilite of kocolds
a couy of patryches
a spryng of teles
a dessarte of lapwynges
a fall of wodcockes
a congregacyon of plouers
a couerte of cootes
a dule of turtylles
a scull of freres
a bominable sight of mõks
a scull of fysshe
an excample of masters
an obseruaūce of heremits
an eloquence of lawers
an execucyon of officers
a fayth of marchauntes
a phisiõ of stewards of hous
a kerfe of panters
a credence of sewers
a lepe of lyharres
a shrewednes of apes
a sculke of theues
a sculke of foxes
a nest of rabbettes
a labour of moles
a mute of houndes
a kenell of raches
a lute of a lyam
a cowardnes of curres
a sourde of wylde swyne
a stod of mares
a pace of asses
a drowe of nete
a flocke of sheep
a gagle of women
a pepe of chekyns
a multeplieng of husbãdes
a pontifycalitie of prelates
a dygnytye of chanons
a charge of curates
a discrecion of preestes
a dilworshyp of scottes

Explicit

Here folowyth dew termes to speake of hrekīg or dresſig of diuers beastes & fowles. &c. And the same is shewed of certayne fysshes.

A Dere broken
Ingoldered

an embrewyng of carters
a sauegarde of porters
a blast of hunters
a threteny̆g of courtyers
a promyse of tapsters
a lyeng of pardoners
a mysbeleue of paynters
a lasshe of carters
a skolding of kemsters
a wonderyng of tynkers
a waiwardnes of haiwards
a worshyp of wryters
a neuerthryuing of iuglers
a fraunche of myllers
a feast of bruers
a gorgyng of buchers
a trynket of conuyers
a plucke of shooturners
a dronkenshyp of coblers
a cluster of nuttes
a roge of teeth
a rascall of boyes
an egge tyred
a fyre tymbred.

¶ Nowe of the fysshes.

A salmon chyned
a pyke splatted
a haddocke syded
a cheuyn fymed
a sole loyned
a gurnarde chyned
a tenche sauced
an ele tronchoned
a breme splayed
a barbel tulked
a trout gobetted
a pygge headed and syded
a capon sawced
a chekyn trulshed
a cony vnlaced
a crane dysplayde
a curlewe vnioynted
a fesant alet
a quayle wynged
a plouer mynced
a pygeon thyghed
a brawne leched
a swan lyft
a lame shouldred
a kyd shouldred
an hen spoyled
a malarde vnbraced
an heron dismembred
a peacocke dysfygured
a bytter vntached
a partryche a let
a rayle brested
a woodcocke thyghed

¶ Ye shall saye thus.

An hart herboureth
a bucke lodgeth
a squyre lodgeth
a roe beddeth
a tyeman beddeth
an hare in hys fourme
shouldryng or lenyng
a cony syttyng
a woodcoke breakyng

Heere now folowying ſhall be ſhewed all ſhyres and the byſhopryches of ỹ realme of Englãde, ãd ye ſhal vnderſtãd that the ſhyres ben wrytten before, & the byſhopriches of the ſame are wrytten folowyng next after, and than afterward are ſhewed the prouynces of this lande.

KEnt, Canterbury, Rocheſter Suſſex. Chicheſter, Hamſhyre, Surrey, wincheſter, wyltſhyre, Barkſhyre, Saliſbury, Somerſetſhyre, Dorſetſhyre, Bathe, Deuenſhyre, Cornewaile, Exceſter, Eſſex, Middleſex, London, Northfolke, Suffolke, Norwiche, Cãbrydgeſhyre, Ely.

Leyceter, worceter, wigorne, Hertforthſhyre, Herforde, Cheſhyre, Shropſhyre, parte of Lancaſhyre, Cheſter. yorkeſhyre, Staffordſhyre, Darbiſhyre, Notyngamſhyre, & other as parte of Lãcaſterſhyre, yorke.

Prouynces of Englande.

Canterbury, yorke, Stafford, Derby, Notingham, Northũberlãd, Durhã, weſtmerlãd, Cindale. Karliſle.

To haue a faithfull freend.

A Faythfull freend wolde I fayne fynd.
To fynde hym there he myght be founde
But now is the worlde wext ſo vnkynde
That freendſhyp is fall to the grounde
Now a freend haue I founde
That I wyll neyther banne curſe
But of all freendes in feeld or towne
Euer gramercy myne owne purſe
My purſe it is my preuy wyfe
This longe I dare both ſyng and ſay
It parteth men of muche ſtryfe
When euery man for hym ſelfe ſhall pay
As I ryde in ryche aray

For golde and syluer men wyll me flatryche
By this matter I dare well saye
Euer gramercy myne owne purse
As I ryd with golde so red
And haue to doo with landes lawe
Men for my money will make me spede
And for my goodes they will me knowe
More and lesse to me will drawe
Bothe the better and the worse
By this matter I saye in sawe
Euer gramercy myne owne purse
¶ It befell me vpon a tyme
As it hath done by many a one mo
My horse, my nete, my sheep, my swyne
And all my goodes were gone me fro
I went to my frendes and tolde them so
And home againe they bad me truste
I sayd agayne whan I was woe
Euer gramercy myne owne purse.
¶ Therfore I rede you lyrs all
To assay your frendes or ye haue nede
For and ye come downe and haue a fall
Full fewe of them for you will grede
Therfore assay them euery chon
Both the better and the worse
Our lorde that shope both sonne and moone
Sende vs spendyng in our purse. Amen.
¶ Thus endeth the booke of huntyng.

The

¶ The meſures of blowyng of a horne. Fyrſt to
geue knowledge to goe to the feeld.

1 BLowe wyth one wynde, one ſhort one longe
and a longer.

¶ To blowe to the couplyng of the houndes
at the kenell dooze.

¶ Blowe with one wynde, one longe and .iii. ſhort.
The ſecond winde one long, one ſhort and a ſhorter.

2 ¶ To blowe to the feeld.

Blowe with two windes, with the fyrſt one
ſhort, one longe, and two ſhort.
with the ſecond winde one ſhorte, one
longe, and a longer.

3 ¶ To blowe in the feeld.

with two wyndes, the fyrſt two ſhort
one longe and two ſhort.
The ſecond, one ſhort, one longe, and a longer.

4 ¶ To vncouple thy houndes in the feeld.

¶ Thre long notes. one with thre wyndes.

5 ¶ To blowe to leke

¶ To wyndes, the firſt a longe and a ſhort
the ſecond a longe.

6 ¶ When the houndes a game vnknowen hunteth
then the hunt bloweth this.

¶ Blowe the velyne, one longe, and .vi. ſhort.

7 If it be the ſame ye hunt for.

Blowe the whole rechate with thre wyndes, the
fyrſt wynde one longe and .vi. ſhort.
The ſecond wynde two ſhort and one longe.
the thred wynde one longe and .ii. ſhorte.

9 ¶ Strake to drawe from couert to couert.

¶ Thre wyndes .ii. ſhort, one longe and .ii. ſhort
¶ The ſecond one longe and a ſhorte.
¶ The thyrd one longe.

10 ¶ To blow the earthyng of the fore
When he is couerable.
Foure notes with foure wyndes.
The relyefe one longe. vi. short,
11 ¶ To blowe yf the fore be not couerable.
To wyndes, one longe, and thre shorte
The second wynde longe.
12 ¶ To blowe the death at the fore in the feeld or couert.
¶ Thre notes with thre wyndes
The rechate vpon the same with thre wyndes
The fyrst wynde, one longe. and. vi. short.
The second one short and on longe.
The thyrd one longe and. v. short.
13 ¶ The deth of the fore at the lordes gate.
Tho notes. And then the relyefe thre tymes

14 The death of the bucke, eyther with bowe, hounde
or grey hounde
One lounge note
15 The knowledge vpon the same,
Two short, and one longe.
16 The death of the bucke with hounde.
two longe notes, and the rechate
17 ¶ The pryce of an hart ryall.
Nyne notes with thre restes.
18 The rechate with thre wyndes.
The fyrst one longe, and. v. short
The second one short and one longe.
The thyrd one longe, and. vi. short.
19 To blow the call of the keepers of any parke or forest.
One short, one long, and one longer.
20 If the keeper answere you blow.
Two short with one wynde, and drawe toward hym
and after that blowe one short.
21 When the game breaketh couert.
Foure with thre windes, & the rechate vpon the same

The

11 ¶ The ſeute when the hounde can hunt no further.
¶ Thre wyndes, the fyrſt one longe and .vi. ſhort.
The ſecond, one longe, and one ſhort
The thyrd, one longe.
12 ¶ Where the lore is erthed blowe after this maner for the taryers.
One longe, two ſhort.
The ſecond wynde, one ſhort, and one longe.
Note thys is the cheſeſt and pryncipalleſt poynte to be learned.
Euery longe conteyneth in bloyng .vii. quauers. one mynyme, and one quauer.
One mynyme conteyneth foure quauers
One ſhort conteyneth thre quauers.
The ende of the whole meaſures of blowyng.

¶ Imprynted at London in Lothbery ouer agaynſt ſaynt Margarets Church by Wyllyam Copland.

Here begynneth a tre

tyle of Fyſshynge wyth an Angle.

Salomon in his parables sayeth that a good spy-
rite maketh a flouring age, ỹ is a fayre age ād a
lōge. ād sith it is so as I alke this quellyon, which be ỹ
meanes & ỹ causes that enduce a man into a mery spy
rite: Truely to my best discreciō it semeth good dyspor
tes & honest games in whom a mā ioyeth Wout ani re-
pentance after. Then folowеth it that good disportes
and honest games: because of mans fayr age and longe
lyfe. And therfore now will I choose of foure good dys-
portes and honest games, that is to wete of Haukyng.
Huntyng, & fisshyng, & for Foulyng. The best to mi dis-
crecyon whiche is fysshyng called anglyng with a rod, &
a lyne and an hooke, ād thereof to treate as my simple
wit may suffyse, both for the sayd reason of Salomon,
& also for the reason that reason maketh in this wyse.

Si tibi deficiant medici tibi fiant. Hec tria, mens
lera, labor et modera dieta.

Ye shall vnderstand ỹ this is for to say, ỹ a mā lacke
leche or medicine, he shal make three thinges his medi-
cine & he shal neuer need moe. The first of them is a me
ry thought. The seconde is a labour not outragyous.
The third is diet mesurably. The first it a mā wil euer
more be ī mery thought & haue a glad spyrite, he muste
eschew al contrarious compāi and all places of debate
where he might haue any occasions of melācoly, & if he
wil haue a labour not outragiō: he must then ordeyne
him to his bartes ease, and pleasante without studi, pē
fisnes of trauaile, ameri occupaciō whiche mai reioicy
his hert, and in whiche his spirite may haue a mery de-
lite. And if he wil be dieted measurabli he must eschew
all places of ryot, whiche is cause of surfet and oflicke
nesse, and he must draw hym to places of sweet ayre ād
hungri, and eat nourishable meates and diffia ble also

As now than wyll I descrywe the sayde dyspor-
tes ād games to finde the best of them as vere-
li as I can, all be it that the ryght noble ād ful worthy
price Duke of yorke late called maister of ỹ game, hath
discriued the mirthes of huntīg like as I thinke to dis-
cryue of it & of all other. For huntyng as to mine intēt
is to laborous. For the hunter muste alway run and
folow his houndes traueling and swetyng ful sore. He
bloweth tyl hys lyppes blyster. And whan he weneth
it be a Hare: ful oft it is ā hedgehog. Thus he chaseth
and woteth not what. He cometh home at eue rayne
beten, picked, & his clthes torne, wete hod and al mirie
some houndes lost, some; surbate. Such greues & mi-
ni other happeth vnto the hūter, which for displesaūce
of thē that loue it, I dare not reporte, Thus truli me
semeth that this is not the best disport & game of ỹ sai
foure, the disport & game of Haukīg is laborous and
noius also (as me semeth. For as oftē ỹ faukener le-
seth his haukes as the hunter his houndes, than is his
game & disporte gone, ful oftē crieth & whistleth til he
be right euil a thrust. His hauke taketh aboue & list not
onez on him to regarde. whā he wolde haue her to fle:
thā wil she bath. With misfedīg she shal haue ỹ frosce
ỹ ri, the cray, & many other syckneses ỹ bringet them
to louse. Thus by proke thys is not ỹ best dysport and
game of the said foure. The disporte and game of fow-
ling me semeth most simplest. For in the wintre season
the fouler spedeth not but in the hardest and coldest
wether which is greuo9, for whā he wolde go to his gī-
nes he may not for cold, Mani a gin a mani a snare he
maketh yet sorili doth he fare at morē tide in ỹ dew he
is wet shod vnto his taile, mani other such I could tel:
but dred of maugre maketh me to leue. thy me semeth

that hunting,and hauking,ād also fowling bē so labo-
rous & greuous, that none of thē may perfourme nor
be veri meane to ēduce a man to a mery spirite whiche
is cause of his longe lyfe accordyng vnto the sayd para-
ble of Salomon Doubtles then foloweth it ẏt it muste
nedes be ẏ disporte of fisshig with ā angle. For al other
maner of fisshyng is also labourons & greuous,often
makyng of folkes full wete and colde, whiche manitimes hath be seen cause of grat infirmities, but ẏ angler may haue no colde nor no disease nor āger, but if he be causer him self, for he may not lese at the moste but a line or an hooke: of which ye may haue store plentie of his awne makyng, as thys symple treatise shall teache him. So then his losse is not greuous, ād other greses may be not hate saupnge but ẏt ani fisshe breake awaie after ẏ he is taken on ẏ hooke, or els ẏ he catch nought which is not greuous, for ẏt he fayle of one he may not faile of ā other, if he doth as this treatise teacheth but if there be nought in the water, & yet at ẏ least he hath his holsome walke and meri at his ease, sweet ayre of ẏ sweete sauour of the medow floures that maketh him hungri. He heareth ẏ melodious armoni of foules, he seeth ẏ yōge swās, herōs, duckes, cootes, & mani other foules with their broodes, which me sēeth better then all the noyse of houndes, ẏ blasses of hornes, ād the cry of foules, ẏ hūters, faukeners, & foulers cā make. And if ẏ angler take fysshe: surely thē is there no mā merier thē he is in hys spirite. And who so wil vse this game of angling: he muste vse it erly, which is profitable to man in thys wyse. That is to wete, moste to ẏ health of hys soule. For it shal cause hī to be holy, & to ẏ health of his body, for it shal cause hī to be whole, Also to ẏ encrease of hys goodes. for it shall make hym riche, as the olde

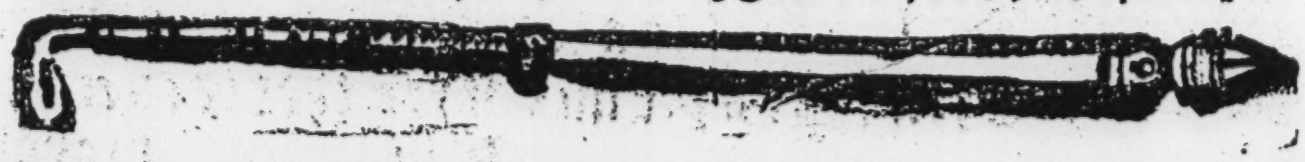
Englysh

Englysh prouerbe sayth in thys wyse. Who so wyll ryse erly, shalbe holy, helthy, & happy. Thus haue I pursued in myne entent that the disport and game of angling: is the very mene and cause that ēduceth a man into a mery spirite, which after the sayd parable of Salomon & the sayd doctryne and the Physike maketh the flourynge age & a longe, ādtherfore to all you that ben vertuous, gentil, & free borne, I write & make this simple treatise folowyng, by ỹ which ye may haue the full craft of angling to dispose you at your lust, to thentent ỹ your age may the more floure, and the lenger endure.

IF ye will be crafty in angling, ye must fyrst learne to make your harneis, that is to wete your rod, your lines of diuers coloures, after that ye must knowe how ye shall angle, in what place of the water, how depe and what tyme of the day, for what maner fysshe, in what wether, how many impedimentes there ben of fyshyng that is called angling, and inspecyally wyth what bayes to euery diuers fysshe, in euery moneth of the yere. How ye shall make your baytes bred, where ye shal tīde thē, and how ye shall fynde them, and how ye shall keep them and for the moste crafty thīg, how you shal make your hookes of steele and of osmonde. Some for ỹ dub and some for the flote and the grounde.

¶ And how you shall make your rod craftely, heere I shall teache you, ye shall cut bet wēe Michelmas & Cādellmas a sayre staffe of a fadome and a halfe longe & arme great of hasyll, willow, or aspe, and breth him in a hote ouen, and set him euen. Then let him coole and drye a moneth, take then and frete him fall with a cokshote corde, and bynd eil to a fourme of an euen square great tree. Then take a plummer wyre that is euen and

ſtrayght, and ſharpe the one ende, and heate the ſharpe ende in a charcole fire tell it be hote, and bren the ſtaffe ther with through, euer ſtreyght in the pith at both endes tyll they meet, ād after that bren him in the nether ende with a birde broche, and with other broces eche greater thē other, and euer the greateſt the laſt, ſo that ye make your hole aye tapre wyſe. Then let him ly ſtill and kele two dayes, vnfrete hym then and let him drye in a houſe rooke, in the ſmoke tyll he be through dry in ỹ ſame ſeaſon take a fayre yerde of greene haſel, ād bethe it euen and ſtrayght and let it drye with the ſtaffe and when they ben drye make the yerde meet vnto the hole in the ſtaffe vnto halfe the length of the ſtaffe, and to perfourme ỹ other halfe of ỹ corp, take a fayre ſhote of blacke thorne, crab tre, medler or elſ of Jenepre cut in the ſame ſeaſon, & well bethed, and ſtreight, & ſet theym together ſetely, ſo that the crop mai iuſtlye entre all into the layd hole. Then ſhaue your ſtaffe and make hym tapre waye, then vyrell the ſtaffe at bothe endes wyth longe hoopes of yron, or laton in ỹ clenneſt wyſe, a pyke in ỹ nether end faſtened Wᵗ a renning vice, to take in ād out your crop. Than ſet your crop an handfull within the ouer ende of your ſtaffe, in ſuch wiſe, ỹ it be as byge ther, as in any other place aboue, the arme your crope at the ouer ende downe to the fret Wᵗ alle of ſyrheares, & double the line & frete it faſt ī the toppe wyth a bowe to faſten on your line. And thus ſhall ye make you a rod ſo pryuy that ye may walke therewyth, and there wyll neuer any man wete what thyng ye go about. It wyll be very lyght & nimble to fiſſhe with at your pleaſure, & for ỹ more redines, ſe here a fygure therof in example.



After ye haue thus made your rod: ye muſt lerne
for to colour your lines of heare in this wiſe. firſt
ye muſt take of a whyte horſe tayle ỹ lõgeſt heare
& tayreſt ỹ he can fynde, & euer the rounder that it be: ỹ
better it is. Departe it in fyue partes, and euery part ye
ſhall coloure by hym ſelfe in diuerſe colours, as yelow
greene, browne, tawny, ruſſet, & dulke colour. And for
to make good greene colours on your heare, ye ſhall
doo take ſmale ale a quarte, and put it into a litle pan,
and put thereto halfe a pound of Alum, and put therto
your heare & let it boyle ſoftlye halfe an houre. Than
take out your heare and let it dry, thã take a pottel of
faire water and put it in a pan and put therin two han
des full of Wyrene, and preſſe it wyth a tyle ſtone, and
let it boyle ſoftly ỹ ſpace of an houre. And whan it is
yelowe on the ſcumme: put therin your heare, wyth
halfe a pound of coperoſe beaten in pouder, and let it
boyle halfe a myle waye. And than ſet it downe and let
it kele fyue or ſyxe houres. Than take out the heare &
dry it, ãd it is than the fineſt greene that is poſſible to
be hadde for the water. And euer the more that ye put
therto of coperouſe the better it well be, or elles in the
ſtede of it vertgreſe.

And another way may ye make a brighter green, as
thus. Lette wod your heare in a woden fat or lyght
plunket coloure, and than ſet him in olde or wyren like
as I haue ſhewed you be fore, ſauing ye ſhal not putte
therin neither coperouſe or vertgrees.

For to make your heare ſeme yelow, dight it with Al-
lum as I haue layde before, and after that Wolde or
wiren, with out coperoſe or vertgrece.

Another yelowe ye ſhal make thus. Take ſmale ale a
pottel, and ſtampe thre hanful of walnut leues & put

tógether,and put in your heare til that it be as deep as ye wyll haue it.

¶ For to make ruffet heare.

¶ Take a pynte of strong lye ād a half pounde of soote, and a litle iuce of walnut leues and a quart of Alum, & put them al together in a pan, and boile them wel, and whan it is colde: put in your heare til it be as darke as ye wyll haue it.

¶ For to make a browne coloure

¶ Take a pounde of soote ād a quarte of ale, and seeth with as many walnut leues as ye may, and whan they be blacke set it from the fyre, ād put their in heare & let it lye styll til it be as browne as ye wyl gaue it.

¶ For to make an other browne.

¶ Take stronge ale, and soote and tempre thē together and put there to your heare two dayes and two nyghtes, and it shal be a right good coloure.

¶ For to make a tawny coloure.

¶ Take lime and water & put them together, and also put your heare therī foure or fiue houres. Thē take it out, and put it into a tanners ose one dai, and it shalbe as fine a tawny colour as any nedeth to our purpose.

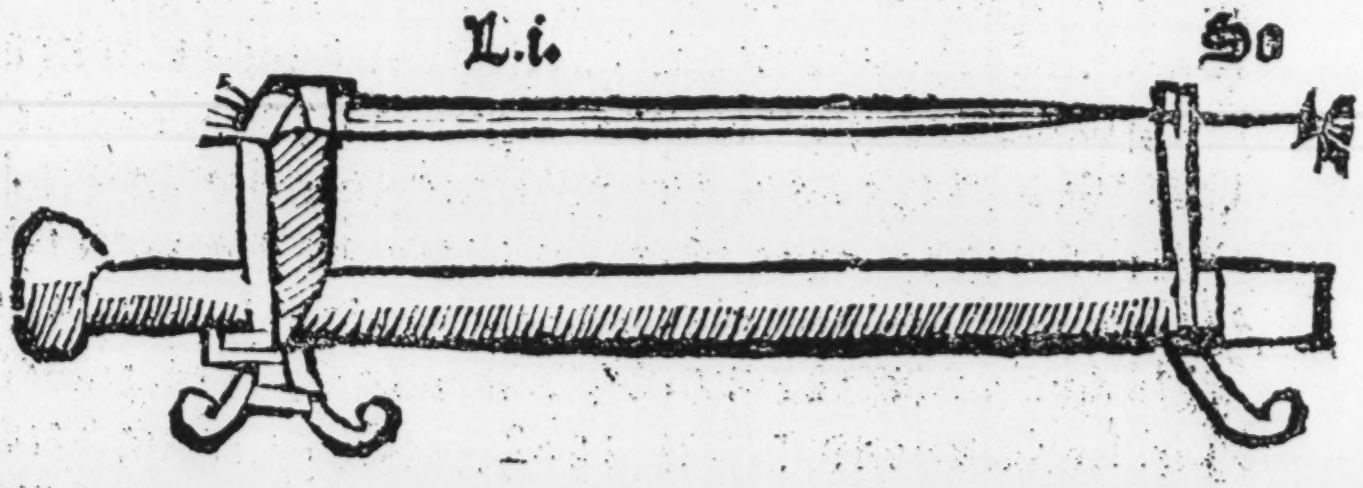
¶ The fyrte parte of our heare, ye shal kepe styl white for lines, for the double hooke to fisshe for the troute & grasynge, and for small lynes for to lye for the roche & the Dase.

When your heare is thus coloured: ye must know for which waters, and for whiche seasons they shal serue. The greene colour in al cleere waters from Aprilvnto Septēbre. The yelow colour in euery clere water, frō Septembre to Nouembre, for it is lyke to the wedes and other maner of grasse whyche groweth in the waters and ryuers whan they be broken.

The

¶ The ruſſet colour ſerueth al the winter vnto ỹ end of Apryll, as well in riuers as in pooles, or lakes. The browne colour ſerueth for that water ỹ is black dedi hỹ riuers or other waters. The tawny colour, for theſe waters that ben hethy or maryſh.

HOw muſt ye make your lines ỹ this wiſe. Firſt looke ye haue ā inſtrumēt like vnto this figure portraed folowing. Thā take your heare ād cut of the ende an handful large or more. For it is neither ſtrong nor ſure. Than turne ỹ top to the tayle euery one like mys che, ād departe it in to three partes. Thā, knyt euere parte at one ende by him ſelfe, and at ỹ other ende knit all three together. And than put ỹ ſame ende in that other ende of your inſtrument that hath but one clifte. And than ſet that other ende faſt with ỹ wedge foure fyngers in al ſhorter than your heare. Thā twine euery warpe one way, and lyke muche, and faſten them in three clefteſ a lyke ſtreyght. Take ỹ out at that other ende, & thā twine it that wai that it wil deſire ynough Than ſtrayne it a litle and knyt it for vndoyng, & that is good. And for to know how to make your inſtrumēt lo here is a fygure. And it ſhalbe made of tree, ſauyng the bolte vnderneth, whiche ſhalbe of yron.



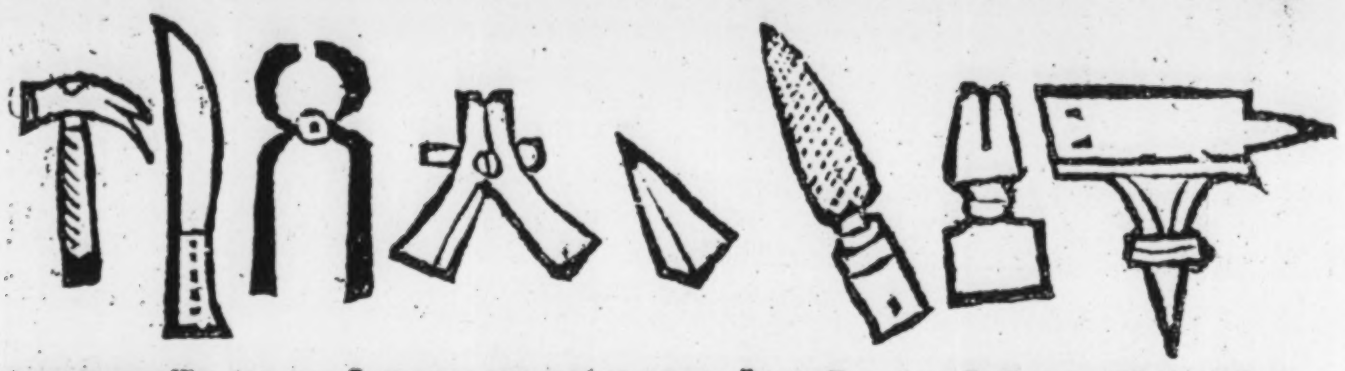
L.i. So

So whan ye haue as many of ỹ lynkes as ye sup-
pose will suffyse for ỹ length of a line: than must
ye knyt them together w̃ a water knot, or els a duch)
knot, and whan your knot is knit: cut of ỹ voyde shore
endes a straw bred fro the knot, Thus shall your lynes
be fayre and fyne, and also ryght sure for any maner
of fysshe.

Ye shall vnderstand, that the moste subtyl and har-
dest craft in makyng your harneys, is for to make
your hookes. For whose makyng ye must haue sete to-
les thyn and sharpe and smal beaten, a lemy clam of ỹ-
ron, a bender, a payre of longe and smal tonges, and an
harde knyfe somdele thycke and an anuylde, and a ly-
tle hammer.

And for smal fysshe, ye shal make your hookes of the
smallest quarell nedilles that ye can fynde of steele. & in
this wyse ye shall put the quarel in a red charcole fyre,
tyl it be of the same colour that the fyre is. Than take
him out and let hym kele, and ye shall finde hym wel a-
layed for to fyle. Than raise the herde with your knyfe
& make ỹ poynt sharpe. Than alaye hym agayne or els
he wil breake in the bēding. Than bende hym lyke to ỹ
bende accordinge to the purpose. And greater hoo-
kes ye shal make in ỹ same wise of grat nedles, as bro-
derers nedelles, or taylers, or shomakers nedles, spere
poyntes of shomakers nalles ī especial ỹ best for great
fysshe, and loeke ỹ they bēd at the poynt whā thei bē al-
said, for els they be not good. whan the hooke is bēded,
bete the hinder ende abrode, & file it smothe for stretīg
of ỹ line. Than put it into the fyre againe, & geue it an
easy red hete. Than sodenly quenche it in water, and it
wyl be harde and strong. And for to haue knowledge in
your instrumentes: loe thei be here in figure portraied.

Hammer



When ye haue mad your hookes: thē must ye set them on your lynes accordyng in greatnes ād strngth in thys wyse, ye shall take small rede sylke, & if it be for a great hooke thē double it not twyned. And els for smal hookes let it be single, and therewith frete thicke the line there as the one ende of your hooke shal syt a straw brede. Then set there your hooke and frete him Wō the same threde the two partes of the lengthe that shalbe fret in all. And whā ye come to the thirde part, thē turne the ende of your lyne a gaine vpon the frete double, ād frete it so double at the other thirde parte, thē put your thredeī at the hole twies or thryse, ād let it goe eche tyme rounde about the yerde of your hooke, then wete the hole ād drawe it till it be faste, ād looke that your line lie euermore within your hookes, and not without, then cut of the lynes ende ād the threde as nigh as ye may sauyng the fret.

¶ So ye know wyth how great hookes ye shall angle to euery fisshe, now I will tel you with how many heares ye shal Angle to euery fysshe. Fyrst for the Menow with a line of one heare. For the waryng roche, ỹ bleke the Gogyn & the Ruf with a line of two heares, for the Darse and the great roche Wō a line of three heares For the Perch with Flounder & bremet with foure heares For the Cheuyn chubbe, the Breme. the Tēche, ād the

Ele with six heares. For the trouute, graysleng barbyl, & the great cheuyr: W nyne heares. For the great with twelue heares. For the Samon wyth .xv. heares, and for the pike with a chalke line made browne with your browne colour aforesayd armed with a lyne as ye shall heare hereafter whan I speake of the pyke. your lynes must be plummed wyth lead. And ye shall wete that the next plumbe to the hoke, shalbe therfro a larg fote & more, and euery plũbe a quãtyte vnto the greatnes of the lyne. There be thre maner of plũbes for a groũd lyne rennyng. And for the flote set vpon the groũd lyne lyeng. x. plũbs ioynyng al to gether on the ground lyne rennyng nyne or ten smal. The flote plũbe shal beheuy ẏ the first plucke of any fysshe may pul it downe into ẏ water, and make your plumbes round ãd smothe, that they slike not on stones or on weeds, and for the more vnderstandyng, lo they be here in fygures.

¶ The ground lyne, rennyng and lyeng.

¶ The Flote lyne, and the line for Perche or Tenche

The lyne for a pyke, plũbe, corke and armed W wire

Then shal ye make your flotes in thus wyse. take a fayre corke that is clene W out ani holes and bore it throughe with a small hote yron, and put therin a penifulle ãd streyght, euer more note the grea-

ter

terpen, and the greater hole. Than shape it greate in the middes, and small at both endes. & specially sharpe in the nether ende, and like vnto the figures folowyng and make them smothe on a gryndyng stone or on a tyle stone, and looke that flote for one heare be no more thē a pese, for two heares as a beane, for .xii. heares as a walnut, & se euery line must haue accordīg to his porciō. ¶ Al maner lines that be not for the ground: must haue flotes, and the renninge ground line must haue a flote, the lieng ground lyne must haue a flote.

NOw I haue lerned you to make al your harnris Here I wyll tel you how ye shall angle.

¶ Ye shal vnderstand that there is syxe maner of angling. That one is at ỹ ground for the troute and other fisshe. An other is at the ground at an arche or stange, where it ebbeth and floweth: for bleke, roche, ād Darse ỹ thirde is with a flote for al maner of fisshe. The fourthe with a menow for the Troute, without plumbe or flote. The fifth is renning in the same for the Roche & darse, with one or two heares and a flye. The syxt is a dubbed hooke for the Troute or grailing. And for the first and principall poynt in angling: kepe the euer frō the water for the sight of the fisshe, eyther ferre vpō ỹ lande, or els behynde a bushe that thy fisshe se you not. For yf they doo: they wyll not bite. And loke that ye shadow not the water as muche as ye may. For it is that thing that wil soone fraye the fisshe. And if a fisshe be a frayde: he wyll not byte longe after. For al maner of

fyſhe that feed bi the grounde ye ſhal angle for them to the botome, ſo that your hooke ſhal rēne, or lye on the grounde. And for all other fyſhe ỹ fedeth aboue. ye ſhal angle for them in the middes of the water, or ſōdele beneth, or ſomdele aboue, for euer the greater fiſhe: ỹ ner he lyeth to the botome of ỹ water. And euer ỹ ſmaler fyſhe ỹ more he ſwimmeth a boue, The third good poynte is whā the fiſhe biteth that he be not to haſti to ſmyte, nor to late.

For ye muſt abyde tyll ye ſuppoſe that the baite be fer in the mouth of the fiſhe, & then a byde no lenger, & this is for the ground. And for the flote, when ye ſe it pulled ſoftly vnder the water, or els caried ſofly vpon the water, thyn ſmite. And looke that ye neuer ouerſmite the ſtrenght of your line for breking. And if it fourtune you to ſmite a great fyſhe with a ſmal harneis, thē ye muſt lede hime in ỹ water, & labour him their til he be drowned & ouercome. Then take him as wel as ye cā or may and euer beware that ye hold not ouer the ſtrenght of your lyne. And as muche as ye may let him not cō out of your līes ende ſtreyght from you, but kepe him euer vnder the rod, & euermore holde him ſtreyght ſo ỹ your line may ſuſteyne, and beare his leapes, ād hys plūges with the helpe of your croppe and of your hande.

HEere I wil declare vnto you, in what place of the water ye ſhall angle, ye ſhall angle in a poole or in a ſtanding water in euery place where it is ani thing deep.

¶ There is no great choyſe of any place where it is any thyng deep in a poole. For it is but a pryſon vnto al fyſhes & therfore it is the leſſe maiſtry to take thē. But in a riuer, ye ſhall angle in euery place where it is depe

and

ab clere by the grounde, as grauell or clay without mud or wedes, & in especyall if that there be a maner whyr-lig of water or a couert. As an holowe banke or great rootes of trees, or lōg weedes fleting a boue ỹ waters whereas the fysshe maye couer and hyde them selfe at certayne tymes whan they lyst. Also it is good for to angle in deep slyffe streames, and also in valles of wa-ter and weares, & in flode gates or mylpyttes.

And at the banke, and where the stryme renneth nighe therby, and is depe and clere by the grounde and in ani other places where ye may se ani fysshe haue any sedig

As now shal ye wyt, what tyme of the day ye shal angle. From the beginyng of Maye vntyll it be Septembre: the byting time is erlie in ỹ morow from four of the cloke vnto eyght of ỹ clocke, at after none from foure to eyght also, but not so good as in ỹ mornyng, and yf it be a colde wynt e and a lowryng day, it is muche better than a clere daye. Also manye poole fysshes wyl byte best in the morne tyde.

And yf ye se in any tyme of ỹ day the Troute or gra-lynge lepe, angle to hym wt a dub accordyng to ỹ same moneth. And where the water ebbeth and floweth: ỹ fis-she wyl byte in some place at the ebbe, and in some place at the floud after they haue restyng behynde stanges & arches of brydges, and other suche maner places.

Here shal ye wit in what maner of wether ye shal angle in, as I sayd before in a darke louryng day whan the wynde bloweth softly. And in somer seasō whan it brennyng hote, than it is naught. From Sep tembre vnto Apryll in a fayre sunny daye it is ryght good to Angle: and yf the wynde in that season haue a-nye parte of the Orient wether: than it is naught, & whan it is great wynde & whan it snoweth, rayneth. or

hayleth

hayleth, or is a great tempest, as thunder or lyghtninge or a swoly hote whether: than it is nought for to angle.

YE shall now wit that there be twelue maner of impedimentes whiche cause a man to take no fysshe, wythout other comyn that mai casually hap. The first is yf your harneys be not mete, nor fetely made. The second is, if your baytes be not good nor fie. The thirde is yf that ye angle not in bytyng tyme. The.iiii. is if the fisshe be frayde with the syght of a man. The. v. yf that the water be very thicke, white or red of anie sloud late falen. The.vi. if the fisshe stere not for colde. The.vii. yf ỹ the whether be hote. The, viii. yf it rayne The.xi. if it hayle or snow. The.x. yf it be tempest, The xi. yf it be great wynde. The.xii. yf the wind be in ỹ east and that is worste. For commonly neyther wynter nor somer the fysshe wyll not byte than. The west and the north wynde ben good, but the southe is best.

AND now I haue tolde you howe to make your harneys, and how ye shal fysshe ther with in all ponites: reason wyl that ye know with what baites ye shall angle to euery maner of fysshe in euery moneth of the yere, whych is al the effect of ỹ craft. And wythout whiche baytes: knowe wel bi you, al your other crafte here tofore me auaileth you not to purpose. For ye cānot bring a hooke into a fysshe mouth wout a bayte, whiche baytes for euery maner of fysshe, and for euery moneth here foloweth in his wyse.

AS now by cause that the Samon is most stately fysshe that any man may angle to in fresshe water: Therfore I purpose to begin at hym.

The

¶ The Samon is a gentil fysshe, but he is combersous for to take. For cõmẽly he is but in dep places of great ryuers, and for the moste parte beholdeth him in ꝑ mid des of it, that a man may not come at him. And he is in season frõ Marche vnto mychelmas. In whych season ye shal angle to him with these baytes whã ye may get them. Fyrst with a red worme in the begynnynge & ending of the season, ãd also with a grub that breedeth in a dunghil. and especially with a louerayne bayte that bredeth ĩ a water docke. And he bideth not at ꝑ grouñd but at the flote, also ye mai take him, but it is seldome seene with a grub at suche times as whan he lepeth, in lyke forme and maner as ye doo take a trout or a gra- lyng, and these ben wel proued baytes for the Samon.

THe Troute for because he is a right delteous fisshe and also feruent biter, we shal speake next of him He is in season fro Marche vnto Mychelmas. He is one cleane grauell grounde, and in a streme, ye may angle to him at all tymes with a ground lyne, lyeng or rennyng, sauyng only in leapyng tyme. and than wyth a dubbe. And erly with a rennyng ground line ãd forth on the day with a flote lyne.

¶ Ye shal angle to hym in Marche with a menow han- ged on your hooke by ꝑ nethernes Wout flote or plũbe drawing by and downe in the streme tyl ye feele hĩ fast ¶ In the same tyme angle to him with ground lines. & W a red worme for ꝑ moste sure. In Apryll take ꝑ same baytes, and also Juneba. otherwise named. bii. eyes. & also the cãker ꝑ breedeth in a great tree & the red snaile. ¶ In may take the stõ flye, & the bobbe vnder the cow tord & the silk worm & the bait ꝑ bredeth on a ferne lefe In June take a red worm & nip of the hed and a cods

wozme before vpō the hooke. In July take ỹ great red wozme & ỹ codwozme together. In auguſt take a fleſh flie, and the great redwozme, and the tat of the bakon, and bynde thē together about the hooke. In Septem bze take the red wozme & the mēow, In October take the ſame, foz thei ben ſpecial foz the trouteat al times of the yere. From Apzyll tyl September the troute le peth, than angle to him W adubbed hooke accozdynge to the moneth whiche dubbed hookes ye ſhall fīde at ỹ ende of this treatyſe, and the monethes with them.

The Grayling by an other name called Umbze is a vyght delycyous fiſhe to mannes mouthe, and ye may take hym lyke as ye doo the Troute, and theſe ben hys baites, In Marche and in Apzyll the redwozme In May the greē wozme, a lytle brayſed wozme, the docke Canker ād the hawthozne wozme. In June the bayte that bzeedeth betwene the tree and the barke of an Oke. In Julie a bayte ỹ bzeedeth on a ferne leſe and the great redwozme, and nyp of the head ād put it on your hooke and a Codwozme before in Auguſt the red wozme ād a Docke wozme, and all the yere after a red wozme.

The Barbell is a ſweet fiſh but it is aquaili meat and perylous foz a manes body, Foz commonly he giueth an introduccion to the febzes. And yf that he be eaten raw, he may becauſe of mānes death, whi che hath oftē tymes bē ſeene. Theſe be his baytes. In Marche and in Apzyll take a fayze freſhe cheeſe, ād laie it on a boz de, and cut it in ſmal ſquare peces of the len gth of your hookes. Than take a candel ād brēne it at the ende at the point of the hooke vnto the time that it beyelow, & than bynde it on your hooke with fletchers

fylke

like, and make it rough lyke a welbede, thys bayte is good all the sōmer season. In May & June take ỹ haw thorne worme, & the great redworme, & nip of the head and put vpon your hooke a cod worme before, ād that is a good baite. In Juli take the red worme for cheek, & the hauthorne together, also ỹ water docke lese worme together in august, ād for al the yere, take the talow of a shepe, & soft cheese of eche lyke muche, & a litle hōie, & grind or shape thē together lōg & tēper it til it be tough and put therto a lytle floure, & make it in smal pelletes & that is a good baite to angle W at the grouid, & looke ỹ it sinke in ỹ water, or els it is not good to his purpose.

The Carpe is a deynteous fysshe, but there be few i England, ād therfore I write least of hī he is an euyl fisshe to take. For he is so strōnge enarmed in the mouth that there mai no weke harneies holde hī And as touching his baites I haue but litle knowlege of it, and I were loth to write more then I know, and haue proued. But wel I know that the red worme ād the menow ben good baytes for hym, at al times, as I haue heard saye of persons credible, ād also fōūde writen in bookes of credence.

The cheuin is a stately fisshe, ād his head is a deinty morsel. There is no fisshe so strongly enarmed W scales on the body, and because he is stronge biter: he hath the more baytes which ben these. In Marche the red worme at the grouid, for commenli then he wil bite there at al times of the yere, yf ye be any thing hungri. In Aprill the diche Canker that breedeth in the tree a worme that breedeth betwen the rynde and the tre of an oke. The red worme, and the yong frosshes whē the feete be cut of. Also the stone flie, the bob vnder ỹ cowe forde, the red snayle. In Maie, the baite that breedeth

in the oyer lefe, & the bocke take together vpon your hooke, and a baite that breedeth on a ferne lefe, the red worme, and a bayte that bredeth on a hauthorne, and a bayte that bredeth on an oke lefe, and a fylke wormee and a codworme together. In June take the creker and the dorre, and also a redworme, the head cutte of and a codworme before, and put them on the hooke. Also a baite in the oyer lefe, yonge frolfhes, the three fete cut of by the body, and the fourth by the knee. The baite on the hauthorne, & the codworme together & also a grub that bredeth on a dungehil, a great greshop and the humblebee in the medow. Also yonge bees, and yong hornettes, also a great brēdeth fly that breedeth in pates medowes, and the flye that is amonge pylmer hylles. In August take worte wormes, and magottes to Michelmas, In September the red worme, and also take the baites when ye mai yet them, that is to wyte, there is, and ponge mycc, not hered, and the houfe combe.

The Breme is a noble fyfhe, and a deynteous, & ye fhal angle for hym frō March vnto auguft with a red worme, and then with a butterflye, & a greene flye, & with a bayte that bredeth amonge green red and a bayte that breth in the barke of a dead tree, and for bremettes take magottes. And frō that time forth al the yere after take the red worme, & in the tyner browne brede, More baytes there be, not eafy, and therfore I let them paffe.

The Tenche is a good fifhe, and healeth al māer of other fyfhes ben hurt if thei mai come to hī He is moffe parte of the yere in the mud, & ftyreth moffe in June and July, and in other feafon but lytle. He is an euyll byter, and hys baytes ben thefe for all the yere, browne bread toffed with honi in likenes of a but

tred

redloke,& ỹ great redde wo⁊me. And take the blacke bloude in ỹ heart of a sheepe,& floure & hony,& tempre them altogether,so medele softer then past,& ãoynt the red wo⁊me therwith,both fo⁊ hys fillshe and fo⁊ other. And thei wil bite muche the better ther at,at al times ¶The perche is a deynte ous fyshe,& passyng hollom, and after bytyng. These bẽ hys battes. In marche the redde wo⁊me. In Apr⁊il the bobbe vnder the cowetord. In mai the sslothorne wo⁊m,& ỹ codwo⁊m. In June the baite ỹ bredeth in an holde fallẽ eke,& the great canker In July the bayte ỹ bredeth on the oysterlese,& the bob that bredeth on a dunghil,& the hathorne wo⁊m ãd the codwo⁊me. In August the red wo⁊me and magottes, and al they ere after take the red wo⁊me fo⁊ the best.

¶The roche is an easy fysshe to take,& if he be fat & pẽned thẽ is he good meat,& these bẽ his bay tes. In marche the red wo⁊me. In Apryl the bobbe vnder the cowtord. In Maye the bayte ỹ breedeth on the oken lese,& the bob on the dunghyl. In June the bayte ỹ bredeth on olier,& ỹ codwo⁊m. In July houselspies & the baite that bredeth on an oke,& the nut wo⁊me,& mathewes maggots vnto michelmas,& thẽ after ỹ ỹ fat of bakyn

The Dace is a gentil fillshe to take & if it be wel refet thẽ it is good meat. In March his baet is a redwo⁊me and in Apr⁊il the bob vnder the cowtorde. In Maie the docke canker,& the baite on the slothorne,& on the oken lefe. In June the codwo⁊me & the bayte on the olyer,& the whit grub in the dunghil. In July take houselspes & flies ỹ bredeth ĩ pilmer hiles,the codwer me & magots vnto michelmas,ad if water be clere,ye shal take fish whẽother take none,& fro ỹ time forth do as ye do fo⁊ ỹ roche,fo⁊ commonli it is seen ỹ their bytĩg & baites be like the bleke is but a feble fisshe,yet he is hollõ his bait

from

frō marche to mighelmas be ỹ same ỹ I haue write be
fore for ỹ roche & the darse, sauyng al ỹ somer season ỹ
ye mai angle for him W̄ a house flie, ād̄ī winter season
W̄ bakon & other baite mad as ye hereafter mai know
¶ The Ruf is right and hollsome fisshe, ād ye shal angle
to him with the same baites in all seasons of the yere &
in the same wise as I haue tolde you of the perche, for
they be lyke in fyshe and feeding, sauing the ruf is lesse
and therfore ye must haue the smaller bayte.
¶ The Flounder is a hollsome fyshe and a fre & subtyl
byter in hys maner. For commenli whā he louketh hir
meat he fedeth at ỹ groūd & therfore ye must angle to
him wyth a groundline lieng & he hath but one maner
of baites, & that is a redworme, & that is most chefe for
all maner of fysshe. ¶ The Gogynis a good fyshe of
the mochenes, & he biteth wel at the ground, & his bai-
tes for al the yere ben these, the redworme, codworme &
magottes & ye must angle to him W̄ a flot, and let your
bayte be nere the botome, or els vpon the ground.
¶ The menow whē he shineth in ỹ water, thē he is bit
ter, & though is body be but litle yet he is a rauenous
byter, & eger, and he shall angle for hym with the same
baytes ỹ ye doo for ỹ gogin sauyng they must be small.
¶ The Eele is a qualy fillh, a rauenour & deuourer of
the broode of fyshe, & the pike also is a deuourer of fish
I put thē bothe behīde al other for to āgle, for this eele
ye shal finde ā whole in ỹ groūd of water, & it is blew &
blackish, there put in your hooke til ỹ it be a foote W̄ ỹ
hole & your baite shal be a great āgle with or a menow
The pike is a good fysh but for he deuoureth so manie
as wel of his owne kinde as of other, I loue him ỹ lesse
& for to take him he shal doo thꝰ. Take a roche or a fryth
hering, & a wyre with a hooke in ỹ ende & put it in at ỹ
mouth

mouth, & out at ỹ taile downe by ỹ rydge of ỹ fresh he-
ring & thã put the lyne of your hooke in after, ãd draw
ỹ hooke into ỹ cheke of the freshe hering, thã put a plũ
be of lead vpon your lyne a yerde longe from your hoo-
ke, & a flote in midway betwene, & cast it in a pyt where
the pikes vse, & this is the best and moste surest craft to
take the pyke. And three maner of taking hym there is
take a frosshe & put it on your hooke at ỹ neck betwẽ ỹ
ski & ỹ body, on ỹ back halfe, & put on a flote a yerd ther
to, & cast it where the pikee haunteth & ye shall haue hi.
¶ An other maner, take the same bait & put it ĩ assafe-
tida, & cast it into the water Wt a corde and a corke and
ye shall not fayle of him. And yf ye lyst to haue a good
sporte, thã tie the corde to a gose fote, & ye shal see good
haling whether the gose or the pike shal haue the beter.

NOw ye wote with what baytes and how ye shal
angle vnto euery maner of fysshe, Now I wil tel
you how ye shall keep and feed your quycke baytes, ye
shall feed and keep them all in generall, but euery ma-
ner by hym selfe wyth suche thynges in and on whyche
they breed. And as longe as they be quycke & new they
be fyne. But whan they be in a slough or els dead than
ben they nought. Out of these ben excepted three bro-
des, that is to wyte of hornetes, humblebes, and wal-
pes, whome ye shall bake in breade, and after dyp their
heades in bloud and let them drye. Also except magot-
tes, which whan they be bred grat with their naturall
feedyng, ye shal feed thẽ forthermore with sheps talow
And take good hede ỹ in going about your disportes ye
open no mãs gates but ỹ ye shit thẽ again. Also ye shal
not vse this forsaid crafti disport for no couetoule), to
the encreasing & sparyng of your money onli, but prĩci
palli for your solace, & to cause the helth of your bodi, &

specly

specyally of your soule. For whan ye purpose to go on your dysportes in fyshinge, ye will not desyre greatlye many persons with you whiche myght let you of your game. And than ye may serue god deuoutly in sayynge effectually your customable prayers. And thus doing: ye shall eschew and also auoyde many vices, as ydelnes whiche is principall cause to enduce man to many other vices as it is right wel knowē, Also ye shal not be to ra uenous in taking of your sayd game, as to much at on tyme which ye may lightly doo yf ye doo in euery point as this presēt treatise sheweth you, which should light ly be the occasyon to destroy your owne dysportes and other mens also. And whan ye haue a sufficiēt messe ye should couepte no more at that time Also ye shal besye your selfe to nourish the game in all that ye may and al so to dystroy all suche thynges as ben deuourers of it.

Finis.

And all those that dooth after this rule shal haue ȳ blessyng of God and saint Peter, which he them graūt that with his precious bloud vs bought. Amen.

Heere endeth the booke of Haukyng, Hunting, and Fyshin, with other diuers matters.

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Mrs. David Wagstaff

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Berners, Juliana, dame,
supposed author

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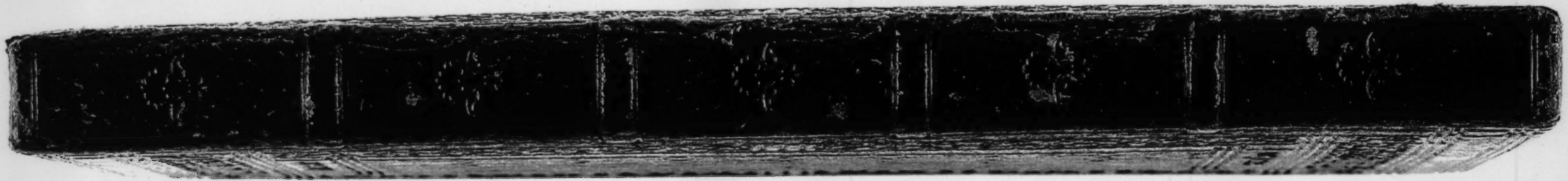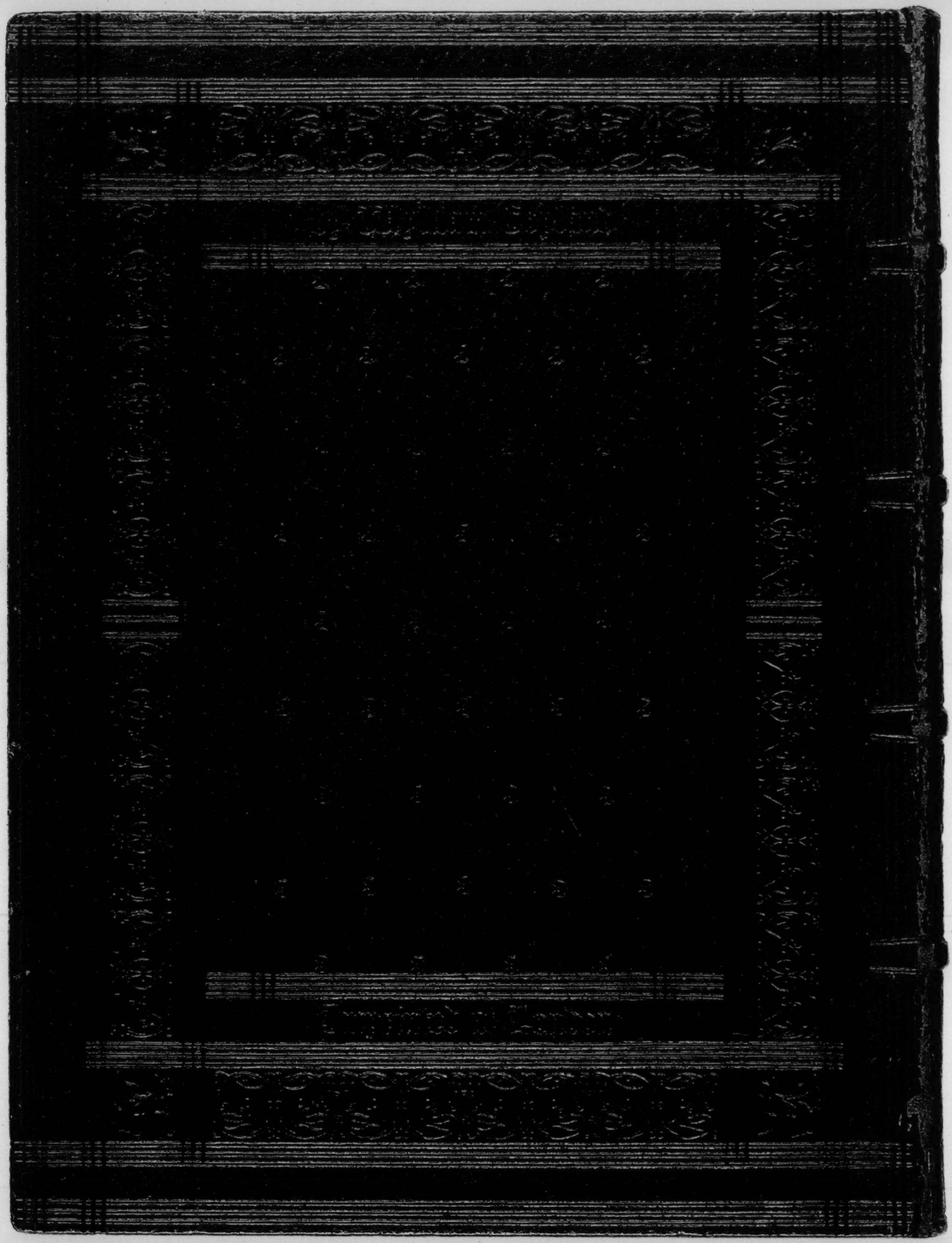
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